

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U.S., USSR STANCES ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTRASTED

PM200943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Novikov article: "The Real Path and Washington's Zigzags"]

[Text] Recently international observers have often compared the current U.S. administration's foreign policy course with the behavior of an elephant (symbol of the U.S. Republican Party), which, having declared its latest crusade against communism, regards its dancing in a China store as big policy. It smashes agreements already reached and treaties already signed and breaks up the well-regulated machinery of ties between East and West. One of the pillars of the American establishment, the New York TIMES, recently wrote openly: Washington's policy is costing the United States dearly: It is paying for it by a waning in economic might, and diplomatic influence, an undermining of national security and a decline in moral prestige in the international arena, not to mention the internal political and economic consequences.

The mood reigning in the United States is one of real war hysteria, whose source is the U.S. administration itself. The press television and radio, officials and semi-officials figures, conservatives and liberals -- all seem to be vying with each other in the most absurd anti-Soviet fabrications. Currency is being given to the old, battered bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" in order to justify the U.S. administration's plans to increase U.S. military spending in the next 5-year period to \$1.5 trillion or even to \$2.2 trillion. These are colossal military appropriations, unprecedented in American history. The false idea about the alleged unilateral advantage of detente for the East is being fueled particularly forcefully.

The unprecedented increase in military spending and the adoption of military programs for producing new types and systems of weapons, the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force and the escalation of interventionist actions in various regions of the globe, the new strategic guidelines in the United States, based on the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and a first nuclear strike -- these are just some of the manifestations of Washington's present militarist course. The tough confrontation being pursued in practice with the Soviet Union, urged on by the U.S. "hawks", is described by the British newspaper THE TIMES as an "apocalyptic strategy", "threatening the stability of the entire European continent, East and West alike."

In the present complex and tense situation the Soviet Union, while firmly rebuffing infringements on the security and lawful interests of itself and its allies, still proceeds from the conviction that in the present conditions there is no more important task for any state than to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The USSR consistently counters the aggressive and provocative U.S. actions aimed at achieving military superiority, with a sensible and considered policy, a constructive line toward maintaining dialogue and resolving problems by negotiation. Here the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that international security can only be based on the sides' identical security and on strict observance of the principles of equality and reciprocity while preserving the military balance at the lowest possible level.

The recent speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, at the Soviet trade union congress and in Tashkent advanced concrete and constructive proposals whose point is unequivocal: to reduce international tension, curb the arms race imposed by imperialism and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The decision adopted by the Soviet leadership to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, and also other new initiatives advanced by the USSR attest to the consistent implementation of the line toward translating the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress into practical actions.

The Soviet Union is struggling persistently and tirelessly to consolidate detente, curb the arms race, improve the political climate on our planet, and achieve concrete decisions with the aim of limiting the danger of war. This course reflects the thoughts and feelings of the entire Soviet people and expresses the firm and unwavering line of the CPSU and the Soviet state in pursuing a Leninist foreign policy.

The Soviet proposals aimed at averting a dangerous slide toward open confrontation generated the most lively reactions everywhere and met with active support not only among millions of ordinary people but also among many sober-minded bourgeois figures who realize that the present Washington and NATO course toward a senseless arms race is fraught with the greatest possible danger of nuclear war. It is clear to all unprejudiced people that the unilateral Soviet peace steps are a demonstration of good will on the part of the USSR and at the same time reflect its faith in the possibility of resolving all questions at the talks table in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of the world. Here the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantages or special rights for itself. The chief criterion by which the Soviet Union is guided and for which it demands respect from its partners in the talks is the principle of equality and identical security.

So how did Washington react to these most important initiatives from the Soviet Union? As far as the U.S. leadership and the NATO strategists are concerned, as has already been reported, they tried initially to send the new USSR peace proposals packing, so to speak. However, when they came up against the fervent approval of the Soviet initiatives on the part of broad circles of the public and sharp criticism of the U.S. administration's steps, Washington resorted to the tactic of zigzags and artless maneuvering in order to take the heat out of the popular masses' protests against the dangerous and adventurist U.S. course.

Recently numerous letters have been received by U.S. newspapers from U.S. citizens who voice support for the Soviet initiatives and express profound concern at the Washington administration's militarist course. "The United States must give a positive reply to the Soviet proposals and get down to serious talks on nuclear arms control," (G. Yaffe), an inhabitant of Baldwin (New York State), writes to *NEWSDAY*. "The aspiration to possess increasingly destructive types of weapons will not increase the U.S. security but undermine it." And (G. Yaffe) goes on to stress: "At the present time an approximate balance in nuclear armaments has taken shape between the United States and the Soviet Union and it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union would allow it to be broken." "The United States is trying to torpedo the Geneva talks, the agenda for which contains the topical question of limiting medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe," (S. Shnaydler), an inhabitant of Hewlett (New York State), writes to the *New York POST*. "We must make American statesmen fulfill the American people's wishes and abandon their militarist policy." "Talk about nuclear war and the possibility of winning it cannot be justified by any arguments; it contradicts all moral principles," (V. Izermen) a priest from Albuquerque (New Mexico) notes in a letter to the *WALL STREET JOURNAL*. A British woman, O. Kelly, writes to the *Washington POST*: "The Americans must know that the peoples of Europe do not want the territory of their countries to become a battlefield. The inhabitants of Britain are now much more afraid of America, not Russia."

Running through the Americans' letters is the idea that official Washington's entire behavior is evidence of its reluctance to hold talks in a businesslike fashion and its intention to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe at any price. This is also confirmed by speeches from high-ranking U.S. administration representatives spelling out the administration's positions on international security problems.

U.S. President Reagan's comments at his 1 April press conference regarding Washington's desire to "sharply reduce nuclear arms and ensure lasting peace" are no more than verbal rhetoric designed to end the growing wave of criticism about his policy and methods of conducting international affairs.

But what is actually happening? In actual fact Washington intends to continue to twist the arms race spiral by implementing the unprecedented program for "strategic modernization" of the U.S. Armed Forces which it has begun. Gen E. Rowny, who has been assigned to represent the United States at the arms control talks, openly declared this in a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Incidentally, the general cynically declared in this speech in Congress that the United States would conduct these talks "only from a position of strength." Given such an approach to the talks, it is difficult to count on the success of this important dialogue. State Department spokesman R. Burt expressed himself no less cynically when he admitted that the United States needs military might not for defense purposes but to serve as a "decisive factor in achieving our foreign policy objectives." Hence the monstrous arms race in the United States. Thus, military spending in the United States in 1983 will exceed \$260 billion. President Reagan's much-publicized statements about peace pursue purely propaganda objectives. As U.S. Senator E. Kennedy noted, the U.S. administration "has an arms policy but no peace policy."

President Reagan's press conference statement generated a sharply negative reaction both in the United States and in many other countries of the world. Senator E. Kennedy said that the U.S. President is advocating "that more nuclear bombs be produced in order to reduce their number, and this is nothing other than arms control inside out. Our country is capable of fully defending itself, and if the administration thinks that we can now create more weapons while the Russians do nothing it is displaying dangerous naivety. Millions of American citizens recognize the danger of a nuclear conflict and that is why they are joining the movement to freeze nuclear weapons. They repudiate Reagan's approach, which means spending billions more dollars and creating thousands of new bombs, but does not mean greater security."

Somebody else who agrees with this is Republican Senator M. Hatfield, coauthor with E. Kennedy of a resolution submitted to the U.S. Congress on freezing nuclear arsenals, who said that the White House's intention to continue the policy of "linking" the SALT talks with problems bearing no relation to these talks can produce only disappointment. This policy, the senator pointed out, means endlessly putting off the start of talks. The nuclear madness must be ended.

As for SALT, the Soviet Union's constructive line on the question of limiting strategic arms and its readiness to start the SALT talks in the immediate future have once again been confirmed by the Soviet leadership. All those who are really interested in the SALT talks note the great importance of the Soviet proposal that even before the start of these talks the sides should assume a mutual commitment not to deploy long-range submarine-launched and ground-launched cruise missiles and this not to allow the opening up of a new channel in the arms race. And in the West the voices of the general public can be heard with increasing loudness, pointing to the dangerous consequences if the United States succeeds in its attempts to overturn the balance between both sides' strategic facilities which has been achieved at the present time.

The influential Federation of American Scientists, which unites in its ranks about 5,000 distinguished U.S. scientists, accuses the Reagan administration of an irresponsible and shortsighted approach to the problem of arms control. A statement by the federation rejects the administration's allegation about a balance of world forces which has allegedly "changed in the USSR's favor." In stepping up the arms race official Washington proceeds from the mythical premise that this will improve its positions at the talks with the Soviet Union and will force the USSR to agree to unequal arms reductions. The administration of our country, the scientists note, is in the hands of a man who is obviously not capable of resolving the vitally important problem of arms control.

As the American press shows, President Reagan's popularity is falling. According to a public opinion poll, only 43 percent of Americans are satisfied with Reagan's policy.

This is 20 percent less than last August. According to the American Foreign Policy Association, which conducted a public opinion poll in 50 U.S. states, only 17 percent of Americans approve of the 5-year program for "rearming America" elaborated by the administration, and 70 percent favored reducing military spending.

These figures clearly show that an outright majority of Americans resolutely reject the slanderous allegation of the Soviet Union's enemies in the United States and other Western countries, including the American President, that at the present time the correlation of forces in Europe in medium-range armaments is almost "300:0" [as published] in the USSR's favor. This is the basest demagoguery aimed at uninformed and unqualified people. The availability to the United States of forward-based facilities in Europe and also the nuclear weapons in Britain and France are not taken into account at all here.

As is known, the next elections to Congress will take place in the United States this fall. Senators and members of the House of Representatives cannot ignore the mood of the voters, where the new Soviet peace initiatives are meeting with wide approval. And this is understandable since the USSR proposals open up a real way to put an end to the lethal arms race. The mood of Americans has made for a more "moderate climate" in the U.S. Congress. The Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear arms has become the chief topic for congressmen. A number of draft resolutions on freezing nuclear weapons have been submitted. It is perfectly obvious that some resolutions have been dictated by a sincere concern about ending the arms race, while others have pursued completely different aims -- to break the growing wave of the antiwar struggle in the United States. Some international observers think that the purpose of President Reagan's 1 April press conference was mainly to lessen the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, which generated very favorable reactions throughout the world, including in the United States.

Now, when the terrible threat of thermonuclear war hangs over mankind like a Sword of Damocles, the peoples approve and warmly support the constructive Soviet proposals. They are opting for life, progress and a bright future.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REJECTS U.S. 'WINDOW' CONCEPT

PM201441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko article: "The False 'Window' and the Arms Race"]

[Text] What lengths they will go to in the United States to justify what nothing can justify -- the strategic arms race! One of the falsest justifications is probably the talk about the so-called "window of vulnerability." It is asserted that from 1984-1987 a "dangerous window" will allegedly appear in U.S. defense which the USSR could, they say, exploit in order to inflict a surprise nuclear strike on all 1,000 American ICBM's. There is "no longer any firm confidence that the (U.S. -- L.S.) capability to inflict a retaliatory strike will be retained as before," Defense Secretary Weinberger has stated.

President Reagan takes a decision -- to "close the window." The major strategic arms program announced last October is justified precisely in terms of this decision. In particular everything possible is being done, by emphasizing the "vulnerability" of American ICBM's, in effect to reduce the entire USSR-U.S. strategic balance to that between ICBM's alone and to prove the USSR's "superiority." In other words, the same method is being used as in the case of Reagan's European "zero option," which focuses all attention on medium-range missiles alone. Both are based on the fabrication of a "Soviet missile threat."

But is it really a question of defensive measures by the Pentagon?

One of the main features of the said program is the decision to deploy 40 new MX ICBM's in fixed silos in 1986. A paradoxical decision from the viewpoint of many American specialists: After all, the Pentagon is constantly asserting that fixed missile silos are vulnerable. It was their vulnerability which Carter used to justify his intention of deploying 200 mobile MX missiles -- mobile, it was then declared, so as to be able to avoid "Soviet strikes." But Reagan canceled the earlier plans. Why?

The fact is that the White House is concerned not so much with making its land-based missiles less vulnerable as with increasing their first-strike capability. In this respect it is noteworthy that Congress -- despite its particularly conservative nature at present -- refused to appropriate resources for the additional reinforcement of the 40 missile silos: What is the sense, people say, in doing that if fixed silos are vulnerable in principle. The main thing is the fixed missile's higher capability for hitting military targets, since it can have greater accuracy than the mobile missiles. Moreover by replacing the Minuteman missile in the silos with MX missiles the Pentagon seeks to gain on the number of warheads. Three or even four times as many warheads can be installed on MX missiles than on the Minuteman missiles they are replacing. That means gambling on a highly dangerous nuclear arms race.

Attention must also be drawn to another aspect of the close link between the concept of "vulnerability" and the arms race. It has been constantly stressed in the United States (and still is stressed) that the most invulnerable component in the strategic forces is the nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. It has been announced that with a view to further increasing invulnerability Reagan plans to speed up the construction of Trident-class missile carriers: These are even harder to find at sea. But in this program too the main thing is not so much to increase the strategic forces' invulnerability as to step up their overall first-strike capability. An official Congress document 3 years ago said: "The ability of the new Trident II missile to destroy a launcher in a missile silo would be greater than that of any missile now deployed in the United States." With the deployment of Trident II missiles for the first time U.S. strategic forces would acquire the capability to inflict "counterforce strikes" (strikes against military targets) not only from the land but from the sea also. And that could have a serious effect on the overall strategic situation.

At the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of important new initiatives in the sphere of curbing the arms race and strengthening international security. In particular it was proposed that agreement be reached for USSR and U.S. missile-carrying submarines to be withdrawn from their present extensive combat patrol regions and for their voyages to be confined within mutually agreed limits. That would be a notable step in the direction of the greatest possible restraint in the military activity of the opposing sides.

What was the American reaction? Negative. The White House statement said on this point that the USSR allegedly wants (!) to render vulnerable not only the land-based but also the sea-based segment of the American strategic forces. Once again, as you can see, the very essence of Soviet peace-loving initiatives is being distorted. And once again the "vulnerability" thesis is used in order to step up the arms race and war preparations -- this time in an attempt to justify both the unrestricted roaming of the ocean spaces by American missile carriers and the accelerated creation of the Trident sea-based missile system. Yet the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed -- including from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress -- that agreement be reached on banning the construction of such submarines in the United States and analogous ones in the USSR or on limiting their deployment.

It is also proposed to use an arms race in the sphere of antimissile defense to "close" the notorious "window of vulnerability." As yet it is hard to say how far these plans could go and to what extent they may undermine the ABM treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States.

But a fact is a fact: The question of the possible installation of ABM systems to cover land-based ICBM's is being examined. Weinberger threatens unambiguously: "We will not think twice about demanding a revision of the ABM treaty" if a study of the question shows that "a much more effective ABM system is in existence."

Thus from the concept of "vulnerability" to the arms race and even the undermining of the system of Soviet-American agreements in the strategic arms limitation sphere -- that is the path Washington intends to follow in the vain pursuit of strategic superiority.

The entire concept of "vulnerability" is based on the propagandist premise that the USSR could inflict a sudden disarming strike. The falsity of this premise is obvious. The Soviet Union is opposed to the concept of the first strike, and this is well known to American politicians and Pentagon strategists. But if that is admitted, the concept of "vulnerability" collapses, and with it goes the "justification" for new spirals in the arms race. Washington has no desire to reconcile itself to that.

If the American leadership was seriously concerned about the vulnerability of its strategic forces, it would prefer the path of strategic arms limitation to the arms race. Not only political but also important strategic problems could be resolved in this way. The SALT II treaty, for instance, limited the number of MIRVed ICBM's (820 units). It also limited the number of warheads per ICBM (not more than 10 units) and per SLBM (not more than 14 units). The treaty, based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, would have done much to promote the stabilization of the strategic situation.

But the administrations of Carter and then Reagan have refused to ratify the treaty. And Washington is still unwilling to hold further talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction. Yet the question is becoming increasingly acute and urgent. "We therefore call upon the U.S. Government not to create artificial obstacles to SALT talks and to embark on such talks in the near future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, noting, in particular, that the balance in the two sides' strategic systems now achieved could be overturned by the implementation of the American plans to deploy in Europe new medium-range missiles capable of hitting targets on the USSR's territory. This would further complicate the resolution of this most important problem.

The Soviet initiatives open the way to constructive talks, and this cannot fail to be noticed throughout the world, including the United States. "Instead of seeking to close the false 'window of vulnerability,' A. Harriman, America's senior politician, writes in the Washington POST, "America must take advantage of the existing window of opportunity to limit the arms race."

However, Washington, by all appearances, is unwilling to heed the voice of reason. As before, people there are seeking, at whatever cost, to disrupt in their own favor the established approximate parity of strategic arms between the USSR and the United States. This design is as dangerous as it is illusory, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned. In particular, if a real additional threat to our country and its allies arose because the United States and its NATO allies, flouting the peoples' will for peace, still implemented their plan to deploy hundreds of new missiles in Europe, then, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "this would force us to adopt retaliatory measures which would place the other side -- including the United States itself, its own territory -- in an analogous position." This serious warning should not be forgotten, last of all by those who, on the invented pretext of "vulnerability," are trying to achieve military superiority.

KHARKOV VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR BUILD-UP

LD202110 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- The White House has requested the Congress to allocate additionally in the current fiscal year 408 million dollars for expansion of production of nuclear warheads for missiles. These allocations, it is said in the covering document, are necessary to maintain the existing time-schedule of the production of warheads. Earlier, under the pressure of the administration the U.S. Congress already increased allocations for the purpose of 1982 fiscal year by 1,000 million dollars. Thus, the latest request by the White House testifies to Washington's desire to speed up the vast programme of U.S. nuclear missile armaments. The testimony of that is also the recent statement of the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the need to continue developing the most perfect types of nuclear missile weapons.

The new steps of the Washington administration in building up the nuclear potential are being taken at the very time when the draft resolution, which calls for freezing nuclear armaments and their subsequent reduction, was submitted to Congress. More than 160 senators and members of the House of Representatives, who back the draft, believe that the time has come to freeze nuclear armaments and to start without delay serious negotiations on their restriction and subsequent reduction. According to the latest public opinion poll in the United States, more than 70 percent of the Americans declare for an end to the reckless and dangerous build-up of nuclear armaments. This is also the main demand which is put forward by the participants in the national week of protests against the nuclear threat, which is now under way in the United States.

The sentiments in favour of curbing the nuclear arms race are now so strong in the United States that President Ronald Reagan in his address to the nation asserted that the idea of freezing nuclear armaments is not alien to him in principle.

But, as he asserted, lack of equality with the Soviet Union allegedly prevents the Washington administration from taking such a step. But this official thesis has already been firmly turned down by many prominent American leaders, and the continuing attempts to cling to this thesis only testify to the desire to attain military superiority, to justify the course of the nuclear arms race.

Really absurd is the logic of those who call for additional armament first and then to sit at a table of negotiations. If it is asserted already now that the existing level of nuclear forces is too high and this complicates negotiations, the so-called "additional armament" will become still higher. If the plans of production of another 17,000 nuclear warheads in the next few years are carried into effect, as the Washington POST recently reported, the Soviet Union will naturally not sit idle-handed.

The new Soviet peace initiatives, substantiated with practical deeds, provide a striking evidence that our country's words are not at variance with deeds. The Soviet Union is not after superiority over the United States. The Soviet Union consistently strives for reduction of the levels of military confrontation, guided by the principles of equality and undiminished security of the sides.

WARNKE CRITICISM OF REAGAN SALT POLICY CITED

PM200935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Realistic Posture"]

[Text] Washington -- it is a fact that parity of military forces exists at present between the United States and the USSR. The Reagan administration's attempts to achieve strategic superiority are having no success, P. Warnke, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has stated.

In a speech at the National Press Club he said that the continuing escalation of nuclear arms can only increase the risk of nuclear war. It is the realization of this risk that is the motive behind the public movement for talks with a view to a freeze on nuclear arsenals. Americans are now experiencing the fear that underlies the widespread protests in West Europe. These protests are to a considerable extent a reaction to the claims that a so-called "limited" nuclear war can be fought and even won. The interests of the whole world and of American security are met not by the stockpiling of nuclear arms but by their reduction. The way to achieve this aim is via a freeze on the arms race and the reduction of nuclear arsenals.

P. Warnke sharply condemned the obstructionist demagogic posture adopted by the Reagan administration regarding the proposals for freezing and then reducing the USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals. I, he pointed out, can find no justification whatever for Secretary of State Haig's claim that a freeze "would be a reward to the Soviet Union."

For a decade, P. Warnke continued, we have increased our nuclear forces by three new warheads each day. All three components of our strategic triad have been modernized. Since 1970 we have enjoyed over 500 Minuteman-3 ICBM's, each with 3 MIRVed warheads. We have now fitted over 300 of these missiles with the more powerful and accurate MK-12A warheads. In the last decade we have also refitted most of our Polaris submarines and equipped them with Poseidon missiles, each of which has about 10 warheads. Thus the number of warheads on these submarines has increased from 500 to 5,000.

Toward the end of the decade we began to deploy on 10 of these submarines the new Trident 1 nuclear missiles, which possess considerably greater accuracy and range. We have armed our B-52 bombers with over 1,000 missiles. And that is by no means the full list of moves to strengthen our nuclear arsenal.

P. Warnke voiced support for the pursuit by the United States and its allies of a policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. The opponents of this policy, he noted, claim that its implementation would only encourage our enemies and scare our friends and that it sends the wrong signal. However, what really sends the wrong signal to our friends and enemies are the reckless claims that the Russians are ahead of us and that they can freely use their nuclear weapons against us or our allies because we will be unable to offer effective opposition. These claims are the result of playing at war and have nothing to do with the real world.

Having experience of talks with Soviet officials, I can state that we must not expect any unilateral concessions. Having made a study for many years now of the problem of the strategic nuclear balance, I can say that the USSR is not ahead of us and that there is no "reserve of Soviet superiority." And I am not alone in subscribing that opinion.

With a view to limiting the nuclear arms race and eliminating the danger of nuclear war P. Warnke suggested: strictly observing the provisions of the SALT I and SALT II treaties and making official statements on this score; immediately resuming talks on the SALT problem, and at the same time the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe must be continued; resuming the talks on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and concluding an appropriate treaty.

Describing the current administration's course as a "policy leading to catastrophe," P. Warnke stated in conclusion: We must take advantage of the opportunity that has emerged and try to stop the nuclear arms race.

ZHUKOV VIEWS U.S. FIRST STRIKE STANCE

PM201325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Commonsense Must Triumph!"]

[Text] During these troubled days, when, on the one hand, the aggressive designs of the U.S. and NATO leaders are standing out increasingly clearly and, on the other, the mass movement against these designs is growing rapidly, one more portentous phenomenon has made itself known: Many figures who quite recently were behind the wheel of government in the United States are increasingly frequently stating their disagreement with the present U.S. administration.

Of course, this phenomenon is largely accounted for by the approach of the next elections to Congress. It has long been known that the best way to win the electorate's votes is to speak out against the ruinous arms race. But now, by all accounts, it is not just a matter of this. It is becoming increasingly clear that disagreements are making themselves known even among the U.S. ruling clique. There is a dispute between those who champion a return to the aggressive policy of the cold war period and those who remember the failure of that policy and realize that under the conditions of the changed correlation of forces in the world arena that policy has even less chance of success.

Very characteristic in this respect is the dissension which has now flared up in Washington over the nuclear first strike doctrine, which American generals have long been cherishing, or to put it more bluntly -- the doctrine of a sudden aggressive "blitzkrieg" (lightning war) with the use of nuclear weapons.

As is known, this barbarous plan was being drawn up at the Pentagon back in those distant times when the United States had the monopoly on nuclear weapons. Specialists of America's Brookings Scientific Institution have estimated that during the period 1946 through 1975 the Pentagon seriously examined the question of the use of nuclear weapons 19 times, and in 4 instances it was a question of a nuclear attack against the USSR.

These plans were shelved in the seventies. But when representatives of the rightwing returned to the U.S. leadership, they not only returned to those plans but also began to publicize them quite uninhibitedly. As justification they use over and over again the spurious argument that the USSR might inflict a "first nuclear strike" on the United States and therefore, they say, it must be forestalled. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is particularly zealous in spreading this absurd fabrication, although he ought to know by virtue of his post that the USSR has repeatedly refuted it.

Well, I will recall the authoritative statement made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev back in May 1978: "As for the Soviet Union, I repeat, it has not thought of 'launching a first strike.' On the contrary, our official proposal to all the participants in the all-European conference, including the United States, is well known -- to conclude an agreement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons against each other. It is also known that the NATO countries reject that proposals, making it quite transparently clear that they do not wish to abandon their plans for inflicting a first strike on our country. So who is threatening whom?"

As the U.S. leaders stubbornly pretended not to hear either this or a whole series of other similar statements by the Soviet leadership and continued to maintain that they feared a Soviet nuclear attack, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, answering the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL last November, returned once again to the question of a "first strike." "The Soviet Union," Leonid Ilich said, "threatens no one and intends to attack no one, and our military doctrine is defensive in nature. It rules out preventive wars and the 'first strike' concept."

Last fall, at the USSR's suggestion, the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration entitled "To Prevent Nuclear Catastrophe." This stated:

"1. States and statesmen who are the first to resort to using nuclear weapons will be committing a very serious crime against mankind;

"2. There will never be either justification or forgiveness for those statesmen who adopted the decision to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

"3. Any doctrines which allow the first use of nuclear weapons and any actions which push the world toward disaster are incompatible with the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations;

"4. It is the highest duty and direct responsibility of the leaders of states which possess nuclear weapons to act so as to nullify the danger of a nuclear conflict arising...."

The representatives of 82 states voted for that declaration, and only the United States and its closest supporters and clients refused to support it. Why? Because the idea of using nuclear weapons as a "first strike" means in an aggressive war lies at the basis of Pentagon and NATO plans. The Italian magazine PANORAMA reported this, in particular, as long ago as 9 November last year, citing "documents which only a few months ago were kept in NATO safes in Brussels" -- documents made public by West German pacifists.

It is a question of the Atlantic alliance's operational plans drawn up back in 1969 "in case of nuclear war in north and central Europe." "The document 'NORTAG 330/69' (this is its code name)," the magazine reported, "contains an admission that Warsaw Pact troops are hardly likely to start a war using nuclear weapons. This is why, as this secret document points out, it would be better (!) if Western countries used nuclear weapons first."

The influential American journal FOREIGN POLICY has spoken out very frankly on this issue. (Peyn) and (Grey), staffers of the Hudson Institute, a notorious, highly reactionary "think tank," who are among the advisers to the present U.S. administration, published an article entitled "Victory Is Possible" in this journal.

"The United States," (Peyn) and (Grey) wrote, "must plan for victory over the Soviet Union." And, going on to discuss this "planning," they unconstrainedly declared: "Washington will indicate the targets whose destruction is to ensure the ultimate destruction of the Soviet power apparatus and the establishment of a postwar international order compatible with Western ideas of values." Another presidential adviser, the well-known chronic anti-Soviet Richard Pipes, declared still more frankly: "War with the USSR is inevitable if it does not renounce communism."

It is natural that such bellicose statements issuing from the U.S. President's closest entourage have alarmed Americans and, above all, those prominent figures who not so long ago, by virtue of their official position, had access to top-secret Pentagon documents and therefore realize what a catastrophe for all mankind would result from the use of nuclear weapons.

As the reader will remember, four prominent American figures who used to hold leading posts in the administration -- Robert McNamara, McGeorge Bundy, George Kennan and Gerard Smith -- recently published a collective article in the conservative FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal, in which they urged the U.S. administration and NATO to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Then these figures explained their stand at a press conference, and McNamara, who was U.S. Defense Secretary in the sixties, also granted an extensive interview to the Los Angeles TIMES, in which he made public important data exposing the Pentagon's dangerous machinations. This is what he declared in that interview:

"We overstate the strength of the Soviet forces and underestimate the strength of our forces and therefore considerably exaggerate the gap between them," he said. "There is nothing new in this. It has been going on for many years." And he recalled that back in 1960 "certain forces in the Pentagon" created a fuss over the imaginary U.S. "lag" behind the USSR in terms of missiles and secured huge credits to expand their production, and already at the beginning of 1961 "everyone who had studied the available data had reached the conclusion that there was no lag in missiles."

And McNamara went on to speak of his "top-secret" memorandum, which he passed to President Kennedy on 21 November 1962. It stated that U.S. Air Force generals "tend to support such development of the armed forces that ensures U.S. potential for inflicting a first strike." "Today it frightens me even to read it," McNamara remarked.

This question will naturally occur to the reader: Why did this figure, who held the post of defense secretary at the time, not use his authority then to curb those who were stepping up the arms race for the first strike? But, as the saying goes, it is better to tell the truth late than never.

It is important to point out now that not only "ordinary people in the street," as the bourgeois press scornfully calls them, but also figures who only yesterday walked the "corridors of power" are increasingly frequently making demands to renounce the nuclear first strike, to end the dangerous U.S. pursuit of military superiority and immediately freeze arms.

"There are people," the same McNamara declared, "who say that nuclear bombs are in no way different from rifle cartridges or artillery shells. And there are also people who speak of the possibility of waging and winning a nuclear war.... There have always been such people, and they exist today. But previously they did not enjoy the influence that they have acquired today."

Understanding of the increased threat of war is now embracing an increasingly wide circle of figures in the highest U.S. and NATO spheres. Let us recall the recent proposals of Senators Kennedy and Hatfield for an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons, which were supported by many figures in Congress. Let us recall the statements, similar or close to those proposals, of Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, former Secretary of State Vance and other prominent U.S. figures aimed at ending the nuclear arms race.

Such statements, taking place against the background of the growing mass struggle of the broad public against the Pentagon's dangerous plans, seriously alarm the present U.S. leaders. It was no accident that Secretary of State Haig rushed to condemn the stand of McNamara, Bundy, Kennan and Smith even before the publication of the issue of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS containing their article, which elicited wide response inside and outside the United States.

Speaking at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington on 6 April, Haig declared with undisguised irritation that the USSR's proposals that the nuclear powers conclude an agreement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons against each other had met with "a certain (?) response here, in the West." He pointed out that "NATO consistently rejects such Soviet proposals, whose adoption would essentially mean dooming Europe to aggression."

Such really confused and unsubstantiated reasoning, as was only to be expected, has not won Haig any laurels. His statement has been perceived by the public as a frank admission that the chief element in the military plans are now being drawn up in Washington is the gamble precisely on the first strike, that is, on unprovoked nuclear aggression. And U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger immediately praised Haig.

In his interview published in the West German newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG 13 April he declared that the U.S. administration "rejects the viewpoint from which was written" the article by McNamara, Bundy, Kennan and Smith and supports the stand taken by Haig.

However, the understanding of the unconcealed threat posed by the nuclear first strike doctrine is spreading increasingly widely, as evidenced by the rapid growth of mass demonstrations against the nuclear arms race both in the United States and in West Europe, in Japan and throughout the world. Elementary common sense suggests to millions upon millions of people that it is madness to gamble on the success of nuclear aggression.

"Whatever might an attacker possess and whatever means of unleashing nuclear war he chooses, he will not achieve his ends, retribution will inevitably follow." These words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question on 21 October last year sound more topical today than ever before.

Commonsense must triumph! Commonsense will triumph!

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON LATEST MBFR TALKS

PM210808 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Sibirtsev: "Beneath the Banner of an Important Initiative"]

[Text] A brief description typifying the latest round of the Vienna talks, which ended on 8 April, might be that it took place beneath the banner of the socialist countries' important initiative. They submitted a draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in Central Europe at the first stage."

The document aroused interest both in the Hofburg itself, where the talks are being held, and far beyond. There was reaction to it in the press representing a variety of political tendencies and hues -- conservative and moderate, bourgeois and social democratic. The press reaction to the socialist countries' initiative is indicative in itself. Previously the Western mass news media had tried to ignore the Vienna talks. Now the wall of silence has been breached. Admissions have appeared in the Western press to the effect that the new step by the Warsaw Pact states is aimed at getting the talks going. Some commentators have reluctantly admitted that the new proposal has put the NATO countries in a pretty awkward position. It is now difficult and inappropriate simply to conduct fruitless, protracted debates. And although some people in NATO are obviously not enamored of the draft, they have to respond to it. This was becoming increasingly clear.

What path did the Western participants choose? Immediately after the draft was submitted the heads of a number of Western delegations went off to NATO headquarters in Brussels to report. But there was no reassuring news from the Belgian capital. First the head of the FRG delegation and then the leader of the British delegation said that the socialist countries' document was being studied. The phrase was reiterated by Western representatives at the press conference following the plenary sessions.

It is fair to ask what NATO's reaction implies: a desire to study the draft thoroughly, to scrutinize each article and each provision? Or is it merely diplomatic subterfuge?

The West has no reason to shun a businesslike discussion of the draft. The document was not drawn up from scratch. It took into account suggestions made during the talks by both sides. This is clear from the draft itself.

Let us start with the size of the reductions. The proposal on a first-stage cut of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers is not new to the West, of course. The socialist countries once proposed a 17-percent reduction which would mean a total cut of more than 300,000 men.

The West would not accept this and proposed a far more modest cut. The amounts currently proposed meet the wishes of the Western talks participants.

Another question is that of a collective freeze on the numerical strength of the forces of the countries which are not participating in the first-stage reductions. It was the West that first came up with this idea. At first the socialist countries supported the idea of the limitation of forces by each state directly participating in the talks. Then, in the interests of loosening the knot, they agreed to a collective freeze.

Now we turn to the equal collective ceilings for the numerical strength of the two alliances; forces following the two stages of reduction and the machinery for maintaining them. The West is well acquainted with both. It was the West that proposed the collective ceilings, and the machinery for maintaining them accords with the principles of equal security and, consequently, should suit both sides.

While avoiding a discussion of the draft, the Western participants at the same time used far-fetched issues to drag out the talks and lead them away from an accord. That was the purpose of the trumped-up problem of figures. If you believe the data, it turns out that the socialist countries have 150,000 more soldiers in Central Europe than they actually have there. Where do the figures come from, what method of calculation was used and why are new, higher figures being quoted for the Warsaw Pact countries when the size of their forces is dwindling rather than increasing? These questions have not been answered either.

The West's line on the question of accompanying measures is clearly designed to drag out the talks. As if failing to notice that the socialist countries' draft agreement devotes a whole section to this question, the Western representatives continued to advocate, as an ultimatum, moreover, their current concept of measures.

Above all, they demanded that the zone of application of some verification measures extend far beyond the boundaries of the agreed area of reductions. These demands run counter to the previous accord to the effect that the area where the measures are to be applied is identical to the area of reductions. However this does not bother the Western representatives.

They also insist that observers be sent to monitor the extra-garrison activity of troops, for example, in cases where a division leaves its permanent station, for instance, to conduct exercises or to give assistance in areas affected by natural disasters. Does the movement of one division represent a danger? Of course not. Is it necessary to send observers in those cases? Again, no.

And, finally, the West is very insistent that the socialist countries agree to its proposal on holding periodic aerial and onsite inspections. The socialist states' delegations have pointed out more than once that there is no need for such a measure, that it can only serve a purpose far removed from verifying fulfillment of the agreement. However, the Western representatives are reluctant to consider these arguments.

At the same time, the Western participants are avoiding businesslike discussion of key questions relating to the first agreement. And without reaching agreement on these very questions, the purpose for which representatives of 19 countries in Europe and North America came together cannot be achieved.

It is reasonable to ask why the West has adopted an unconstructive position at the talks. The reason is the course adopted by the NATO countries, primarily the United States, toward expanding the arms race and establishing military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

It was that course which prevented agreement on a final document at the Madrid meeting, and it is that course which is acting as a brake on the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation, and it will explain why the West participants in the Vienna talks are in no hurry to respond to the socialist countries' new initiatives.

But this course is short-sighted. In the nuclear missile age what is needed is a realistic and well-considered policy, a policy geared to talks and mutually acceptable accords. Only that can ensure a peaceful present and future for Europe, while irresponsibility and the expansion of the nuclear and conventional arms race can have tragic consequences in our era. It is a political axiom, and those who shape foreign policy in the Western countries have no right to forget it. The West should be just as interested as the East in reducing military confrontation. This task can be solved only by joint efforts.

SOVIET PAPER URGES CURB OF NAVAL ARMS RACE

LD210846 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA calls for an end to the naval arms race. It says that the United States "will not be able to intimidate the Soviet Union and its allies. As was stressed by the Soviet leadership more than once, the socialist countries have everything necessary for thwarting the plans of imperialism aimed at attaining military superiority. At the same time one cannot shut one's eyes to the serious consequences of the naval arms race which jeopardizes the security of the peoples of all continents."

In 1978, the newspaper says, the Soviet Union suggested to the United States that Soviet and American ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. The newspaper says that these initiatives did not meet with understanding in Washington. Moreover, the United States is going to extend considerably "the sphere of operation" of its naval strategic forces. They do not conceal at the Pentagon that it is planned to deploy the latest atomic submarines of the Ohio type, each carrying 24 Trident missiles, in the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific. In other words, the states of South and Southeast Asia, as well as Australia and New Zealand, will become in effect nuclear hostages of the USA. "The noble aim the Soviet Union sets before itself is to prevent an atomic catastrophe including a catastrophe coming from the oceans," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses.

The Soviet Union's position in respect to the Indian Ocean is well known, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on. The Soviet Union is ready at any moment to resume talks with the United States on the restriction of military activity in this region. Our country sees no obstacles for itself for extending such measures to the Pacific.

In view of the growing danger of the naval arms race and military activity on oceanic lines of communication, the newspaper says, the Soviet Union believes that they should be restricted as soon as possible. "We would also be prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping lines pass," Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 17th Trade Union Congress. In a word, "we are in favor of making the largest possible part of the world's oceans a peace zone in the very near future."

SOVIET SCIENTISTS PROTEST BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD210722 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- A group of Soviet scientists has called in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for active protest against the creation of biological weapons.

Researchers of the Moscow Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine F. Soprunov, V. Orlov, A. Alexeyev, and R. Kuznetsov have expressed deep concern over the reports in the Soviet and foreign press on work to create biological weapons at some research centres of the USA and Britain.

In an open letter -- a reply to the letter from their British colleagues, "honest scientists and qualified specialists" [words indistinct] Doctors Curtis, White and Rawlings, which was published in the same newspaper in March this year. They fully share the latter's opinion that the "concepts of biological warfare are absolutely loathsome."

"The biological weapons," the Soviet scientists write, "possess one characteristic feature, which makes their use particularly 'loathsome,' as your letter says. These weapons are 'anonymous,' they can be used 'on the quiet'. He who drops a hydrogen or a neutron bomb perpetuates an open crime, but he who uses the biological weapons can hope that it will not be possible to expose him of his criminal deed. And his is a source of special concern for us."

We, Soviet scientists, share the striving for peace on the part of our people, which suffered the gravest losses in the war against nazism. We believe in the sincerity of our government's efforts aimed at ensuring peace on Earth. But we see how tensions all over the world are mounting, not through our country's fault. Science can be the source of the greatest benefits for humanity, but can also be the cause of the greatest tragedies. Everything depends on the fact in whose hands the fruit of research by honest scientists will be."

NEW BOOK PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF AIR LAW

PM201109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Review by Chief Marshal Aviation B. Burayev, USSR minister of civil aviation: "Civil Aviation and International Law"]

[Text] Aeroflot's international ties are varied. Its aircraft regularly fly to 89 countries. The Soviet Union, as one of the leading members of the international aviation community, takes part in the system of international conventions, agreements and treaties in the civil aviation sphere.

A branch of international law -- international air law -- has formed with its own history, principles, customs, sources and individual institutions of general democratic content. It is based on multilateral and bilateral accords between states and aviation enterprises on various questions of international air communications. Intrastate norms play an important part in regulating various aspects of these communications.

The monograph "International Air Law," produced in two volumes by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law (footnote: Mezhdunarodnoye Vozdushnoye Pravo, Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, Book I 1980, Book II 1981) gives a clear idea of the most important problems of this branch.

The work's appearance in Soviet legal literature is exceptionally timely. The point is that the prevailing system of international air law may be said to be undergoing serious questioning in the atmosphere of the attacks by the enemies of detente against some established principles of international cooperation. In particular the United States in recent years has been vigorously introducing on the international air shipments market the principles of so-called "deregulation," which in fact largely means renouncing international accords and steering toward spontaneous market forces. By introducing "sanctions" against the USSR and other countries in connection with Polish and other internal events in a particular country, the United States is in fact embarking on the curtailment of aviation cooperation and of the agreements reached.

Under these conditions special significance is attached to the comprehensive scientific and practical analysis, correct interpretation and application of the basic principles and norms regulating international flights and air shipments.

A central place among them is occupied by the principle of states' full and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above their territories, the maintenance of which is analyzed in detail by the monograph's authors. Despite the fact that this principle is enshrined in binding terms in a number of international treaties, in particular the Chicago Convention of International Civil Aviation, some Western lawyers (mainly Americans) are trying to cast doubt on states' right to exercise full control over their own airspace. Here they do not restrict themselves to purely scientific arguments. They are well-known for their attempts to prove the "lawfulness" of violating other countries' airspace, for instance the airspace of the USSR by the U-2 spy aircraft in 1960. Other instances of this kind, which continue to this day, are also encountered. This is why strict legal justification for states' complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above their territories remains a topical task of legal science.

The justification of the principle of safeguarding the security of international civil aviation deserves attention. On the practical plane the application of this principle is particularly important in situations where there are no treaty relations between any particular states on a particular issue, but flight safety must nonetheless be ensured to the maximum.

This is true both with regard to safeguarding so-called "technical security" and defending civil aircraft against acts of unlawful interference. On the latter issue, despite certain successes in preventing and suppressing such criminal acts, the air transport situation still remains relatively tense. The press occasionally reports cases of the hijacking of aircraft belonging to the airlines of various countries. The Soviet Union's principled position on this question remains the same: We advocate the resolute suppression of criminal actions of this kind and the strict punishment of the criminals. At the same time we consider it intolerable to shift the emphasis from struggle against criminals to struggle against states.

The work shows that this is precisely what some Western countries are seeking in suggesting a convention on "joint action." The legal unsoundness of these proposals, which are meeting with no support from the governments of the majority of states, is demonstrated. The book indicates other proposals on the intensification of existing measures for combating crime and points out the advantages of the Soviet initiative concerning the mandatory return of criminals to the state in which the aircraft is registered.

In light of the U.S. policy of "deregulation," the criticism leveled by the monograph's authors against seemingly long obsolete theories of the "freedom of the air," particularly fashionable in the early 20th Century, has a particularly topical ring. The authors counter these theories with a reasoned justification of the need for fuller unification in international law of the norms regulating various questions of international air communications. The way in which the question of interstate regulation (on the basis of bilateral air communication agreements) of passenger transportation and freight shipment rights is posed is fundamentally correct in this respect. The all-round analysis of these rights ("freedoms of the air") and of the legal features of the regulation of aviation tariffs, shipment volumes and other conditions governing commercial rights are an undoubted merit of the work.

The growth of the role of civil aviation in meeting states' foreign economic interests intensifies the significance of questions connected with ensuring the commercial aspect of airlines' activity. On this plane the authors have undertaken a comprehensive study of the legal foundations of airlines' activities and features of the treaty's provisions on air freight, carrier liability and chartering, hiring and flight insurance terms.

It should be noted that there have been no previous comprehensive works of this kind in Soviet legal literature. That is why the authors are perfectly justified in deciding to cover the following questions in addition: the concept and essence, emergence and development of international air law, its sources, the system of laws governing air space, the legal status of the airliner and its crew, responsibility for damage caused during air accidents, and aid to aircraft in distress. The volumes' appendices cite the texts of the main documents in the sphere of international air law.

In fact the work resembles a course in international air law, the need for which has long been felt by the country's higher educational establishments, including those within the system of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Many of the book's sections could serve at the same time as a practical handbook for civil aviation workers for the correct interpretation and application of the relevant concepts and provisions of international documents and national legislation. Also important is the fact that this publication, in its legal section, sums up the results of the USSR's 10 years as a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization and shows the heightened level and potential of international legal science in this sphere. The authors' collectives consisting of lawyers from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and the State Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation provide the publication with its theoretical and practical base.

It seems to me that this book should serve as an incentive to further research into air law and serve as a solid legal basis for the international operation of Soviet civil aviation.

KALININ COMMENTS ON BANGKOK ESCAP SESSION

PM201057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 5

[Dispatch from Vsevolod Kalinin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Problems"]

[Text] Bangkok -- The 38th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has been held in Bangkok. The representatives of more than 50 countries and 73 international organizations discussed poverty, food, energy, trade, transport and other current problems for the region's 2.5 billion inhabitants.

As was pointed out, more than 1.5 billion people in the region live in conditions of absolute poverty. In many countries the fruits of economic progress are enjoyed by only a minute fraction of the population. The number of destitute and undernourished people is increasing annually at an ominous rate. This is happening despite the fact that it has been three decades since the majority of the emergent states won political independence.

In the course of its work the session drew the principled conclusion that want can only be eradicated by carrying out socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the masses; in particular, agrarian reform must be put into effect.

The policies of the capitalist powers and the multinational corporations, which by a variety of means shift the burden of economic crises onto the emergent states, were sharply criticized. These policies hit the poorest sections of the population and the working people hardest and nullify the efforts of national and international organizations to combat poverty. The capitalist powers' increasing protectionism is undermining the developing countries' industry and leading to a general slump in production. The delegates called for a restructuring of international economic relations on democratic principles. A resolution on the need to hold global talks in 1983 on the question of food, raw materials, energy, trade and finance was adopted (the United States voted against it).

As at previous sessions, great interest was shown in the experience of the socialist countries. It was noted that the successful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the region's emergent states is making a major contribution to the solution of their urgent problems.

The session documents raised the question of the correlation between the arms race and the increasing problems of socioeconomic development, and paid tribute to the USSR's willingness to maintain peaceful and good-neighborly relations with the states of Asia.

The work of the international forum of the states of Asia and the Pacific graphically confirmed that peace and security are a must if the region's problems are to be solved. All peoples have a vital stake in this.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOLDS 'EXTRAORDINARY MEETING'

LD210558 Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] London, 21 Apr, TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the British Government has been held here to discuss issues, linked with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. According to the BBC News Service, proposals to iron out the conflict were discussed at the meeting.

These proposals will be submitted by the British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, during his visit to Washington planned on April 22, to the U.S. Secretary Alexander Haig who will hand them over to the Government of Argentina.

One can judge what the London version of settlement of the Falkland crisis is by a statement, which was made by Margaret Thatcher at the House of Commons yesterday. Actually, she fully turned down Argentina's proposals for a compromise solution of the conflict, which were handed over to London by Alexander Haig.

SOVIET DAILY CONDEMNS BRITISH FALKLANDS POLICY

PM201319 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 5

[APN correspondent V. Simonov dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "London on the Line": "A Bout of War Fever"]

[Text] Britain has gone overboard for a new game. It is engrossing yet simple: You are the commander of a British submarine who has to sink as many Argentine ships as possible. Zap, zap! Klub, klub! All the action is on your TV screen if it is hooked into the Prestel National Television Information System.

Government propaganda clearly wishes to give the man in the street war fever regarding the events surrounding the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Features from aboard the ships in the British squadron speeding toward the crisis area are shown on television daily. Helicopter gunships are shown taking off and landing. Fighter aircraft are shown bombing targets. Marines toting antitank grenade launchers are seen rushing about the deck.

In recent days the chauvinist fervor has been turning into a sort of mindless euphoria. We have seen the liner Canberra, which has been speedily refitted as a floating barracks, being festooned with multicolored paper garlands and barrels of beer being loaded aboard along with ammunition. Our boys will need some refreshment after giving it hot to the Argentines!

The likelihood of war is being presented to the man in the street as a sort of game. The government is deliberately deluding the population. Amid the atmosphere of a national carnival the British public is losing sight of the main point, namely that London is precipitating [idet na] a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation!

"We will shoot first...", Defense Secretary J. Nott has said. The four British nuclear submarines already off the Falklands will be doing the shooting. Without Parliament's consent M. Thatcher's government has imposed a military blockade against the islands.

The blockade was announced last week. London thus gave Argentina only a few days for diplomatic moves. This is not very generous considering that the dispute over the ownership of the islands has been going on for the last 150 years -- since Britain seized them from Argentina in 1833. London, however, has found years, never mind a few days, too short a time in which to comply with the UN resolution on decolonization.

The Tory government is falling over itself to get embroiled in an armed conflict in the South Atlantic with ostensibly humanitarian motives: Our "hostages" must be rescued! "Hostages" is what the local press has dubbed the 1,800 people of British extraction who live on the Falklands.

It "forgets" to add that no one is stopping the "hostages" from leaving the islands any time they like. A smart move, since otherwise it would have to explain why there has been no mass exodus of refugees from the islands.

The Falklands crisis is a godsend for the Tories. For a few hours it has allowed them to banish thoughts of unemployment and falling living standards from the minds of the British. It has also become a justification for the Thatcher Cabinet's militarist policy. All those billions spent on U.S. cruise missiles and the Trident nuclear submarine system have not been wasted after all. Now it seems that you cannot have enough of these things.

Brian Frow, Falklands spokesman in London, fuels such sentiments when he demands:

"Retaliatory military action must be taken at increasing levels, including a nuclear bomb!"

Bomb or not, numerous surface-to-air missiles have already been fired. As it approaches the Falklands the British armada is firing at practice targets and as a warning. Incidentally, how much do these missiles cost? Some 11,000 pounds each. The fuel bill alone for moving more than 40 ships 12,000 km comes to 20 million pounds.

Mr William Hamilton asked the prime minister:

"Do you have any idea how much all this is going to cost? A hundred million pounds? Five hundred million? A thousand million?"

Mrs Thatcher replied:

"It is a question of...Britain's reputation. We cannot approach something like this from the point of view of how much it costs...."

What is in question, of course, is something quite different. The British lion is fighting tooth and nail to hold on to the last vestiges of its colonial possessions. London's adventure in the South Atlantic could prove costly for the peoples, whose security is now under a real threat.

U.S. BLOCKING IMPLEMENTATION OF RIO PACT

LD201720 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 20 Apr 82

["What Does the Rio de Janeiro Pact Serve For" -- TASS headline by TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- Now that the British naval armada continues heading towards the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Argentina demanded on Monday an urgent meeting of the standing council of the Organization of American States to put into effect the mechanism of the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance.

The treaty, known in Latin America as the Rio de Janeiro Pact, was signed in 1947 by the United States and Latin American countries. Formally, the pact provides for assistance by all states of the Western Hemisphere to the country of the region which is threatened with an external aggression.

Actually, the Rio de Janeiro Pact, which was imposed in its time by the U.S. diplomacy upon Latin American countries, has always been used by official Washington as a tool of consolidating its rule in the region, as a suitable screen to cover up American imperialism's aggressive actions in the Western Hemisphere.

Exactly that inter-American treaty was used early in the 1960's as the pretext for illegal repressive measures against Cuba, which were imposed by the United States on its partners in the Organization of American States -- its expulsion from the regional organization and then the severance of all relations with the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state.

The American intervention in the Dominican Republic, committed in 1965, was also covered up by the flag of the Organization of American States and the reference to the Rio de Janeiro Pact.

But now when Britain's aggressive actions against Argentina have really led to emergence in the region of a situation that is envisaged by the articles of the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance, Washington is by no means inclined to honour the obligations it assumed in accordance with the document. Judging by reports of the American press, the United States is against using the Rio de Janeiro Pact to render assistance to Argentina in protecting its sovereignty from the British Government's colonialist claims.

And this is not accidental -- the Washington administration obviously does not want to spoil the relations with its main NATO ally for the sake of protecting Argentina's interests. In the course of his "shuttle mission" depicted by American propaganda as "unbiased mediation" in helping settle the conflict, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig actually defends British interests, trying to make Argentina make concessions in the question of sovereignty over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The U.S.' obviously pro-British stand is now the main obstacle to putting into effect the inter-American mutual aid treaty, though the majority of the Rio de Janeiro Pact members support Argentina in the face of the threat of an attack by the British fleet. In Latin America they raise the legitimate question: What does the Rio de Janeiro Pact serve for -- for mutual assistance by its participants in repelling an external aggression or for furthering the imperial claims of the United States and its NATO allies?

20 APR TASS REPORTS ON CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

LD201820 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr, TASS -- Argentina has demanded the emergency convocation of a meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) to discuss the question of invoking the mechanism of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez announced here. The treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 provides for the rendering of assistance by all states in the Western Hemisphere to the country of the region facing the threat of outside aggression.

The minister pointed out that Argentina's decision to apply to the OAS has been prompted by the continued advance of the British armada to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, which jeopardizes peace and the security of the continent. He stressed anew Argentina's striving to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Britain.

According to political observers, the statement made by the Argentine foreign minister immediately after U.S. Secretary of State Haig had left Buenos Aires for Washington indicates the failure of the attempts of Reagan's emissary to impose on the Argentine Government the American option for settling the crisis.

It is pointed out here that the true purpose of the U.S. diplomatic efforts is to use those islands in the southern Atlantic for the advanced deployment of the U.S. and NATO forces in the region.

Panama, 20 Apr, TASS -- A statement of the Panamanian Government released here strongly denounces Britain's punitive operations with the purpose of maintaining its colonial domination, Washington's support for London and also the decision taken by the Common Market under British pressure to boycott Argentine goods.

Panama asked the U.N. Security Council to hold urgent consultations to take measures for the peaceful settlement of the British-Argentine crisis.

Washington, 20 Apr, TASS -- reporting on Britian's continued war preparations, the TV company NBC reports that the British warships would be within the shooting range of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in five days. Commenting on the decision of the Argentine Government to request the convocation of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss the possibility of aid to it by the signatories to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, NBC points out that Washington has found itself in a quandry. The United States as an OAS member is obliged to honour the provisions of that treaty on collective assistance to a country falling victim to an outside aggression. But the United States also is a member of the NATO bloc, in which Britian participates as well.

Obviously voicing the prevalent opinion of the officialdom, the newspaper Washington POST writes that the United States should more openly take London's side in the conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

London, 20 Apr, TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said upon the completion of the emergency meeting of the leading Cabinet ministers, who discussed on Monday Argentina's new proposals conveyed to London by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, that the proposals on settlement "at first sight do not meet the requirements" of the British side. Local observers believe that this reaction actually means a negative reply to Argentina's readiness to settle the conflict on a mutually acceptable basis, and also an attempt to avoid abiding by the U.N. Security Council's resolution urging the governments of the two countries to strive for settling their differences diplomatically and to fully respect the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The London press reports that today the Cabinet of Ministers will meet in full. According to the DAILY EXPRESS, it will discuss the plan for restoring Britian's domination over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, including an ultimatum to Argentina that it should withdraw its troops from the islands within three days. Upon the expiry of the deadline, the newspaper points out, an aerial blockade will be established around the islands in addition to the naval one, and marines and paratroopers will be landed.

At the same time, according to observers, Britian is increasingly pressing the United States to cast aside any semblance of impartiality and to openly and fully support Britian in its current policy of military ventures. The conservative government makes it clear that if the United States refuses to unambiguously take the British side in the conflict, the plans for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the British Isles may run into difficulties.

British diplomats are also making vigorous attempts to convince their West European partners to expand discriminatory economic measures against Argentina.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON FALKLAND ISLANDS DISPUTE

Insert the following two paragraphs following paragraph four of the item entitled "'International Panorama' on Falklands Issue" published on page DD 6 of the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, thereby making the processing indicator read [Text].

The world press has been discussing the question in a lively manner, and is discussing the motives which forced the Argentine authorities and the Argentine regime to turn to such decisive actions now. Many connect them with the difficult economic and political situation inside Argentina and with the growing mass dissatisfaction in the country. On 30 March the largest, they said, demonstration in the whole history of military rule was held in Buenos Aires, and on that day -- 30 March -- the authorities arrested approximately 2,000 demonstrators. Two days later Argentine troops landed on the Malvinas Islands. If there was a precalculation, then the generals calculated correctly. All Argentina celebrated and a patriotic -- a nationalistic, if you will -- wave swept away the antigovernment moods.

They write that the generals took into consideration a noticeable improvement in American-Argentine relations since Reagan came to power which, from Buenos Aires' point of view, reduced the probability of the United States' adopting an (?openly anti-) Argentine stand.

SUPREME COURT RULES SOVIET SHIP BOYCOTT ILLEGAL

LD202310 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 20 Apr, TASS -- The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the boycott of Soviet ships and cargoes, organized way back by the mercenary leadership of trade union of stevedores at the express bidding of the Carter administration under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, was illegal.

The Supreme Court points out in a unanimous ruling that the boycott was a violation of the American laws and that the American companies which were affected by it have the right to claim cash compensation for the losses incurred as a result of the trade unions' illegitimate actions.

U.S. PRESSURE ON W. EUROPEAN TRADE WITH USSR

Levin Commentary

LD210856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The British paper, THE TIMES, has reported that the Reagan administration intends to put pressure on its European allies aimed at forcing them to agree to stricter rules concerning trade with the socialist countries as a condition for Washington reducing its opposition to the gas pipeline project. This report is commented on by Viktor Levin:

On many issues of domestic and foreign policy the U.S. administration finds it impossible to define its position, and therefore shifts from side to side. Only on one point is Washington consistent and irreconcilable, in its anti-Sovietism. And insofar as the gas pipeline project is almost of equal interest to the West European states and to the Soviet Union, President Reagan and his team have begun a mass attack to try to destroy the agreement. All means, fair and foul, have been set in motion.

If Washington had the ability to assess realistically the mutual relations between West European and socialist countries, then it would probably make certain conclusions and make the necessary adjustments to its policy. But anti-Soviet and antisocialist obsession conquers good sense. And now, new means of pressure are being sought. A paradoxical situation is being created. If we are to call things by their name, we must say that the U.S. administration suffered a defeat in its attempts to force its allies to reject the gas-pipeline project. But Washington is trying to ignore that fact. It is pretending that everything is going according to plan and is still trying to gain dividends from its own defeat. Only in this way can one assess the desire to force the West European countries to introduce stricter conditions for trade with the Soviet Union, supposedly in exchange for U.S. agreement to the gas-pipeline project. It seems that the reasoning in Washington is that if you don't win in one way, you need to press on in another. And so on.

All this being done, as was said before, under the slogan of anti-Sovietism. But trade is a bilateral process and its benefits are not only mutual. Damage must be mutual too. If the West European countries' trade with the socialist states is to be disrupted, who will bear the biggest losses, the capitalist countries wounded by the crisis or the socialist countries with a planned economy? This is still a question. But many specialists in the West know the answer: It will be worse for the capitalist countries. At the same time the United States wants to weaken its competitors and allies, but Western Europe also understands this. Thus it will be difficult for the U.S. administration to achieve its aims, since they contradict reality.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Comment

LD210838 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 21 Apr 82

["Europe and America" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA draws attention to the recent increasing friction between the West European countries and the United States. In the opinion of the newspaper, differences manifest themselves on all fronts -- both political and economic ones.

The Reagan administration, the newspaper writes, "shifts, as a matter of fact, the results of the economic crisis, through which the United States is going because of its huge militaristic burden, onto the shoulders of its allies. It is precisely the enormous American budget deficit, which emerged in the first place because of the growth of military spendings, that is conducive to the preservation of high bank rates and frustrates the 'American economic recovery' which was announced by President Reagan. It is precisely Reagan's militaristic policy which undermines Western Europe's hopes for an end to the economic crisis."

"Under the conditions of the unfolding fierce struggle between the capitalist countries for foreign markets and spheres of influence," the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA goes on to write, "the USA is using against its partners not only the whole of its economic, but also political might. Being not content with the fact that the West Europeans have to pay for an inflated dollar rate in the foreign markets Reagan is out to get from them political concessions and thereby strengthen the shattered American leadership in the Western world. This is done in the first place through intimidating Western Europe with the 'Soviet menace,' the frenzied heightening of East-West tensions. It is precisely where economics and politics mix today more than anywhere else."

"The reverse side of the attempts of the U.S. administration at folding up economic relations with the East is an attempt to increase the energy dependence of the West European countries on American monopolies, and make them buy energy carriers only through the latter's economic agency," the newspaper writes.

PRAVDA: 'TERRORISM' PART OF U.S. POLICY

LD210728 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 21 Apr 82

["USA and Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA writes: "Encouragement of terroristic actions from the territory of the United States is one of the manifestations of the present-day course of Washington, which made organization and support of international terrorism a matter of state policy. That was done in the very first days of the existence of the Reagan administration, which shows that this is not a temporary campaign, not a political zigzag, but a thoroughly prepared long-term policy, which was elaborated at the "brain centers" of the White House and the Department of State.

Pointing to Washington's direct interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, the newspaper stresses that "obvious became all the depth of Washington's hypocrisy and double dealing -- to harp on 'human rights' struggle against 'international terrorism,' but in deed to encourage mass repressions against dissenters, which by their proportions can only be compared with Nazi criminal deeds."

Washington's attempts to label the national liberation movement as terrorism, to qualify the struggle of the peoples for self-determination, against colonialism, neo-colonialism and foreign aggression as terrorism, the newspaper PRAVDA recalls, were disclosed at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

The newspaper points out that the United States exports terrorism to other Western countries where the CIA actively supports "right-wing terrorism and does not disdain to use, when it is advantageous to it, also leftist terrorists."

"Washington is conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan", PRAVDA writes. Counter-revolutionary gangs being sent from the Pakistani territory into Afghanistan are equipped with American arms. Washington does not at all conceal, but in public promises to continue this aggression against the sovereign state.

And this is also shown, isn't it, the newspaper stresses, by the proportions of the anti-Polish campaign orchestrated by Washington. Financial, political and moral support of anti-socialist, counterrevolutionary forces in that country, the encouragement and instigation for an open action against the legitimate power, calls for sabotage and subversive acts, enervated activities of the CIA agents in Poland, organization in the United States and in the whole world of anti-Polish actions, provocative gatherings, one of which was, for instance, the so-called "Day of Solidarity" with Poland, masterminded by Washington -- all these are links of one and the same chain -- the policy the name of which is state terrorism.

U.S. EXPANDING VOA BROADCASTING HOURS

LD201112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov]

[Excerpts] Washington, 20 Apr (TASS) -- The activization of the U.S. propaganda department -- the International Communications Agency (ICA), and the subversive radio station "Voice of America," which is under its control -- is aimed at expanding ideological intrigues against the socialist world.

In the ICA system the administration pays most attention to the activity of the Voice of America, which poisons the air with slanders against socialist states, and with advertisements of the notorious "American way of life." In the coming financial year, it is planned to increase "Voice of America's" broadcasting time to 982 hours per week. A total of \$115 million are being allocated to the construction of a new short-wave radio transmitter for "Voice of America" in Botswana, to the expansion of the already existing radio transmitter in Sri Lanka, and to the modernization of studio equipment in Washington. The Reagan administration intends to "capture" an audience of 100 million people weekly with "Voice of America" broadcasts.

Compared with December 1981, "Voice of America" broadcasting in Polish has been increased from 2 and 1/2 to 7 hours a week. Multimillion dollars allocations are also planned for the distribution of propaganda literature abroad, for the organizations of various exhibitions, and for expanding the ICA apparatus both within the United States itself, and abroad.

SOVIET AID TO CHINA FROM 1949 TO 1952 REVIEWED

OW201327 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Musin commentary: "USSR's Aid to Young China During the Economic Recovery Period From 1949 to 1952" -- 14th in series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] After the founding of the PRC, the USSR immediately shipped one batch of equipment after another to it in accordance with the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty and other agreements. In compliance with China's request, a large number of Soviet experts went to China. They helped resume and remodel old enterprises, build new ones and plan for China's economy. With the assistance of Soviet experts, the unified annual state plan for recovering and developing the national economy, the first ever in China's history, had been formulated by July 1951. China's cooperation with the USSR and the all-out Soviet aid made 1951 a year of strengthening and development of the socialist sector of the national economy.

Under the slogan of learning from the USSR, Soviet experience was widely disseminated in all sectors of the socialist construction. On the basis of Soviet experience, China's industry gradually transited to still better production organization, use of new technical equipment, mastery of new machines and output of new products. Such Soviet production methods as high-speed metal cutting and steelmaking were effectively applied in steel mills and mining enterprises. These methods greatly increased labor productivity and were favorable for tapping enterprises' potential. Advanced Soviet experience also made it possible to make tremendous achievements in capital construction. For instance, application of Soviet experience in building the Anshan iron and steel mill made it possible to operate fully during winter. This greatly quickened the tempo of construction.

There were about 1,000 Soviet experts in China in 1952. While appraising the Soviet experts' work, Bo Yibo pointed out: The aid provided us by Soviet experts was many sided. All measures in our economic life had been implemented thanks to their advanced techniques and guidance. In all, the benefits our country had obtained from their assistance could not possibly be computed. Without the selfless assistance of these Soviet experts, we could hardly have achieved the tremendous results in recovering and reconstructing our national economy in the past 3 years -- healing the war wounds, making a basic change for the better in financial and economic conditions and preparing all the necessary conditions for the implementation of the first 5-year plan.

Beginning in the autumn of 1952, China started making all teaching outlines and plans in accordance with those of the Soviet institutes of higher learning and translating large quantities of teaching materials used in these institutes. In the first 3 year of the people's government, about 3,100 Soviet books on various subjects were published in China in the Chinese language. While fulfilling their surveying and designing tasks, Soviet experts also made great efforts to help the Chinese master complex technical equipment and build new enterprises.

With this aid and assistance, China enjoyed great successes in economic and cultural construction. Economically speaking, 1952 was the year when economic recovery had been completed. The most important sector of the national economy was further developed and preparations were made for undertaking economic construction on a wider scale in accordance with the First 5-Year Plan.

JAPAN-USSR ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO

LD201646 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr, TASS -- The third round-table conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and Japan opened here today. More than 500 participants in the present meeting which is taking place under the slogan "through a dialogue to the development of Japanese-Soviet friendship" are discussing topical matters aimed at preventing the danger of nuclear war, at strengthening peace and building relations of trust in the Far East, and are exchanging opinions on ways to develop bilateral trade-and-economic cooperation, to broaden exchanges in the field of science and culture and to deepen mutual understanding between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, the head of the Japanese delegation, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, pointed in his report to the serious danger posed to the destiny of peace by the arms race being whipped up by the USA. The deployment of nuclear means, the speeded-up development of neutron weapons have become the direct cause of the emergence of the crisis situation. The military hysteria drummed up by the USA gives rise to firm condemnation in the world, he pointed out.

The relaxation of international tension, the development of a dialogue and the establishment of goodneighbourly relations with the USSR, and not the arms race, meet the state interests of Japan, the head of the Japanese delegation went on to say.

Japan must start concrete negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to easing tension in the Far East and in Asia and to building confidence between the two countries, Shigeyoshi Matsumae emphasized. He declared for the establishment of large-scale mutually beneficial cooperation on a firm basis.

The Soviet Union firmly follows its principled course towards disarmament, the preservation and consolidation of detente and the spread of this process to the area of the Far East and Asia, Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the board of the USSR-Japan Society, minister of the merchant marine of the USSR, said in his report. The Soviet Union has consistently come out and continues to come out in favour of the development of mutually advantageous contacts and goodneighbourliness with Japan and is ready to take concrete steps with this end in view. He emphasized the importance of the contribution which the joint efforts of the Soviet and Japanese peoples can make to the struggle to attain the common goal of the whole of mankind -- to prevent a nuclear war.

Soviet Delegate Speaks

OW210331 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The third Soviet-Japan roundtable conference opened on 20 April at Hotel New Otani in Tokyo. Correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov filed the following report on the first session of the roundtable conference:

More than 100 Soviet civic representatives are attending the conference, including officials of Soviet state organizations concerned with Japan, as well as scientists and journalists. The Soviet delegation is headed by Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Soviet-Japan Society and USSR minister of the maritime fleet.

Attending the conference from the Japanese side are more than 20 Diet members of the Socialist, Liberal Democratic and Komei Parties and the New Liberal Club and cadres of organizations for friendship with the Soviet Union, as well as scientists, businessmen and journalists.

The conference was addressed by Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov; Diet members Hakuei Ishida and Munenori Akagi, representatives of the conference promotion committee; Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Socialist Party Central Executive Committee; Junya Yano, Komeito secretary general; Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan [Sohyo]; Motoichi Takemoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party's Diet Policy Committee; and Yohei Kono, acting head of the New Liberal Club. They highly evaluated the significance of the roundtable conference.

Debates are being held at the roundtable conference in the form of a frank dialogue in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual trust on questions related to the expansion of Soviet-Japanese relations and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. In their speeches, the speakers noted above said that it is inconceivable today that great world events, including the resolution of the question of war and peace, can be dealt with without the most active participation of public opinion, citing the roundtable conference as an example.

The Soviet delegation's keynote report was presented by chief delegate Timofey Guzhenko. Guzhenko explained again the outline of the Soviet peace program for the 1980's and the Soviet peace proposals preceding it. These proposals refer to those that call for a simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO, a ban on nuclear arms leading to a complete abolition of nuclear arms, a limitation and reduction of nuclear missile weapons, the expansion of confidence-building measures and their application to the Far East, and other proposals.

Referring to the present situation in Soviet-Japanese relations, Timofey Guzhenko said: Yielding to Washington pressure, Japan has joined in the sanctions carried out by the United States. Needless to say, the so-called sanctions are a vestige of the time when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country and of the cold war age. History proves that this sort of policy offers no prospects. This holds even truer today. We are convinced that neither limitations on political contacts, including exchanges of parliamentarians, nor curbs on economic cooperation with the Soviet Union have brought any benefit to Japan. The sanctions are no more than a means of serving the political goal of the incumbent U.S. administration.

Touching on the argument about a so-called Soviet threat, Timofey Guzhenko said that the Soviet threat is nonexistent, adding that the Soviet Union thinks it is no more than a pretext used in raising a din by those who try to militarize Japan and make it fall into line with Washington's warlike policy. He said that this view is being widely supported in Japan as well.

Timofey Guzhenko, head of the Soviet delegation, continued: The Soviet Union intends to comply with a call for a constructive dialogue with Japan at various levels for improving the relationship between the Soviet Union and Japan. For instance, in his reply to Japanese writers, Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union favors complying with a call for an exchange of opinion with Japan regarding the conclusion of an agreement on the nonuse of nuclear arms vis-a-vis countries refusing to produce or purchase nuclear arms and disallowing their deployment at home. Such an exchange of opinion could be carried out within the framework of talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East or in a dialogue of any other form acceptable to both sides.

The Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation still stands. The Soviet draft of this treaty does not include any precondition which would damage Japan's national interests or its relations with other countries. Guzhenko then cited the following four terms as representative of the Soviet opinion:

1) Do not lower the level of Soviet-Japanese relations attained but, on the contrary, raise it incessantly; 2) help create an atmosphere of trust and good will between the Soviet Union and Japan and flatly reject any attempt to obstruct it; 3) actively help expand political contacts, trade and economic cooperation, scientific, technological, cultural and sports exchanges and personal contacts between representatives of public opinion in the two countries; 4) strive by all means to bring about a dialogue between the two countries aimed at reaching an agreement which would strengthen Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of good-neighborliness and cooperation, thus consolidating Soviet-Japanese relations by a treaty.

The roundtable conference is scheduled to continue work in its five subcommittees on 21 April.

JAPAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS 17 APRIL

OW181113 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Japan-Soviet Friendship Society held its 18th regular general meeting today at the Kokutetsu Rodo-Kaikan Hall in Tokyo. Our correspondent Igor Vykukhalev reports on this meeting from Tokyo as follows:

Munenori Akagi, president of the society and member of the House of Representatives, delivered the opening address at the meeting. He stressed that improving Japanese-Soviet relations is of primary significance for Japan's security. He referred to the recent speech in Tashkent by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which, among other things, called for the strengthening of mutual confidence between the USSR and Japan and the expansion of cooperation on a reciprocal basis on broad areas. Akagi noted that Brezhnev's speech has important significance.

The meeting was also attended by a delegation of the USSR-Japan Society headed by Yuriy Balanenko, vice president of the society and head of the IZVESTIYA publishing house. Balanenko stressed in his address that the Soviet people are deeply interested in the movements in Japan for friendship with the Soviet Union, and that the USSR aspires to the establishment of firm ties of cooperation and mutual confidence with Japan. The Soviet and Japanese peoples can cooperate and make great contributions to the prevention of a nuclear war, he added.

The meeting adopted the society's 1982 campaign program focusing on events marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. At the same time, as one of its major directions, the program lists activities to support and promote solidarity with nuclear disarmament and antiwar movements. It also notes that together with other groups friendly to the Soviet Union, the society will make positive efforts for the success of the third Japanese-Soviet roundtable conference scheduled to begin on 20 April in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation to the Tokyo meeting, acting on behalf of the USSR-Japan Society and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, signed a friendship and cooperation program for 1982 with the Japan-USSR Friendship Society. Munenori Akagi signed on behalf of the Japan-USSR Friendship Society and Yuriy Balanenko on behalf of the USSR-Japan Society.

DPRK EMBASSY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARMY DAY

SK210122 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] A press conference was held today at the DPRK Embassy to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Sr Col (Kang Song-chol), military attache at the embassy, told Soviet reporters about the Korean Army's glorious combat history and the soldiers' exploits during the fatherland liberation war waged against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON UN ENVOY'S MISSION TO KABUL

LD182132 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The leading Soviet daily, PRAVDA, has commented on the visit to Kabul by Mr Diego Cordovez, the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general. Here are some of the points the paper makes.

Mr Diego Cordovez visited Kabul on a good will mission aimed at finding a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. He later described as successful his meeting with the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of its Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal and his talks with Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost. Babrak Karmal reaffirmed during the meeting his country's desire to establish good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran. He said he was hopeful that the visit would have positive results for consolidating peace and reducing tension in that part of the world.

Afghanistan's stand on this issue is well known. It was outlined in its proposals of May 14, 1980 and also August 24, 1981 and it remains clear and explicit. The leaders of Afghanistan believe that the so-called problem of Afghanistan can be solved through direct talks between the parties concerned. The main accompanying condition is that there should be firm and reliable guarantees that there would be an end to the external aggression launched against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the imperialist, hegemonistic and reactionary quarters and that there will be no interference in all other forms in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

These proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are both flexible and constructive. They do not infringe on anybody's interests. Their implementation would bring peace to the Afghan people in neighboring countries and would give stability in relations with the republic and mutually beneficial cooperation. The peaceful initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are especially important today when the United States and its allies are aggravating the international situation, pursuing an unprecedented arms race, reviving some old and creating new hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world, including South Asia.

It is well known that international reactionary quarters continue on a large scale their undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, making active use of the territory of Pakistan. To settle the situation around Afghanistan it is necessary above all to have good will on the part of Iran and Pakistan, to have their positive response to the Afghan proposals. Diego Cordovez, who continues his mediation mission in the Pakistan capital, Islamabad, after the talks in Kabul, said he thinks there is a possibility of a political dialogue between Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

INDIAN LEADERS GREET BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

Gandhi Message

PM201001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To His Excellency Mr Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I send you warm greetings and congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the USSR.

Diplomatic ties between India and the USSR were established a few months before we gained independence, and sealed relations characterized by mutual understanding and sympathies between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Since that time our contacts have grown and multifaceted cooperation has developed. Our relations are a model of harmonious cooperation between two countries with different political and social systems. They also serve the cause of stability and peace throughout the world. May Indian-Soviet friendship continue to flourish.

Wishing you good health and well-being, and the great people of the Soviet Union successes and prosperity.

[Signed] Indira Gandhi

Reddy Message

PM201005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To His Excellency Mr Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, I send to you and through you to the government and people of your great country cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the Indian people and the Government of India and on my own account.

The period which has elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries has been marked by a significant development in bilateral relations to our mutual advantage. This has been possible thanks to our two countries' common approach to many important world problems and our mutual respect and admiration. I am deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, tried and tested by time, will continue to expand.

I wish you personally good health, successes and happiness, and I wish the friendly people of the Soviet Union prosperity.

[Signed] N. Sanjiva Reddy

N.Y. TIMES REFUTED ON BANGLADESH INTERVIEW

BK201653 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Vladimir Puchkov commentary]

[Text] An article which was recently published in the New York TIMES can only be seen as an attempt to cast a shadow over Soviet-Bangladesh friendly relations. (Don Bell), the writer of the article, firmly asserted that Hossain Mohammad Ershad, the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, in an interview with him allegedly said that the Soviet Union is a source of grave danger. The New York TIMES article was proved to be a lie. The Bangladesh high commissioner in India, issuing an official protest, declared that Lt General Ershad said no such thing in his interview. The statement of the high commissioner pointed out that cordial friendship exists between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh. He recalled Hossain Mohammad Ershad's statement that Bangladesh foreign policy is established on the basic principles of the nonaligned movement and it is keen on expanding its friendship and normal relations with all nations.

It is known to all that the Soviet Union supports the spontaneous desire of all Asian nations, including Bangladesh, for peace, cooperation and mutual understanding. Leonid Brezhnev reiterated this sometime back at Tashkent when he said: Our policy on Asia is to strengthen peace, firmly resist the enemies of peace and establish peaceful coexistence with everyone who desires it.

It is a well-known fact that during the liberation war of 1971 the Soviet Union extended large-scale political, moral and material help to the people of Bangladesh. During the reconstruction of the national economy in the postwar period, the people of the Soviet Union expressed their solidarity with the people of Bangladesh. After establishing diplomatic relations, a joint declaration was signed between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh in March 1972. It outlined the basic policy and perspective of the development of Soviet-Bangladesh cooperation in political, economic, scientific and technical and other fields. The following period saw the good effect of this cooperation. More than one industry was set up in Bangladesh with Soviet assistance.

In the past 10 years the ties of friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries have further strengthened and faith and love between our people have also increased.

It seems that elements in the United States, who want to sow the seeds of dissension and suspicion in the relations between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh, do not like these developments, and thus this lie was published in the pages of the American newspaper.

BRIEFS

DRA VISITORS TO UZBEKISTAN -- A large group of public representatives from the DRA have arrived in Uzbekistan. Guests from the friendly neighboring country have visited the Tashkent branch of the central museum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and have seen sites of interest of Uzbekistan's capital. The DRA public figures have toured the republic and have visited enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, scientific establishments and educational institutions. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CLAIMS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE IN INDOCHINA CONTINUE

Kampuchean Statement

LD191330 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 19 Apr 82

["Facts Which Give Rise to Concern" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr, TASS -- A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) in Phnom Penh at the end of last week points out that Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory recently with U.S. shells primed with toxic chemical agents. Tens of Kampuchean civilians suffered at the bursts of those shells, the statement says.

Thus, U.S.-made chemical weapons continue to be used in Indochina up to now, and innocent people suffer from the use of such weapons. These are quite disquieting facts. The large-scale chemical war which the USA conducted during its aggression in the area lasted more than a decade. The Pentagon converted Vietnam and to a certain extent Laos and Kampuchea into a proving ground to test newest military hardware, including chemical weapons. In massive use of such weapons against the population of those countries the U.S. Army widely employed air and rocket-artillery chemical ammunition.

More than 100,000 tons of chemical poisons and toxic agents were sprayed or disseminated over Vietnam alone. As a result 1.6 million people, more than 40 percent of planted area and 44 percent of forests were affected. No state in the entire history of international relations employed chemical weapons so widely as the USA did during its aggression in Indochina.

At that time Thailand served as the base of U.S. aggressive actions. Not only U.S. B-52 bombers carrying their deadly load against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea but also aircraft spraying toxic chemicals took off from Thai territory. At present Washington, judging by everything, would like Thai territory to be again used for criminal actions against neighbouring countries. U.S. cynicism is the more striking as Washington selected Thailand as a place for its "investigatory missions" being sent to "confirm" U.S. slanderous accusations that Soviet-made toxic agents are being allegedly employed in Southeast Asia.

The results of trips by U.N. experts as well as by representatives of a number of international organizations proved the utter groundlessness of such assertions. It has become still more evident that, having created the myth, Washington would like to bury in oblivion its own crimes against the peoples of Indochina as well as to divert the world public attention from the present plans for large-scale production of the so-called binary chemical ammunition which constitutes a new stage in the development of the barbarous weapons.

Washington, continuing the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and Vietnam cannot decline responsibility for U.S. chemical shells bursting again on the soil of Indochina. While the Soviet Union consistently comes out in favour of outlawing and eliminating chemical means of warfare, the USA in every way hinders the conclusion of an international convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and envisaging the destruction of their stocks.

SRV Foreign Ministry

PM201033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Slander Exposed"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Apr -- A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman has strongly condemned U.S. State Department speculation concerning the alleged use of chemical toxins by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos.

The statement stresses that the propaganda campaign over the so-called "use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan" launched last September was masterminded by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. The facts, however, have shown these fabrications to be utterly groundless. The international scientific community, U.S. scientists included, have shown the allegations that Vietnam and other countries in Indochina have been using toxins to be entirely without foundation. This is also evidenced by the findings of investigations carried out by a team of experts last November and this February.

By launching a propaganda campaign against the USSR and Vietnam the U.S. administration seeks to divert the international public's attention from its own plans to mass-produce chemical and bacteriological weapons and to stall talks on banning the manufacture and stockpiling of chemical warfare agents and disarmament talks.

By fabricating the myth about "Soviet-made toxins in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea" the U.S. administration is also trying to make people forget about its crimes against the peoples of three Indochinese countries. The world remembers well the large-scale chemical warfare waged by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea lasting more than 10 years.

The U.S. military dropped hundreds of thousands of tons of toxins on these countries, killing thousands of civilians and inflicting enormous damage on the country's agriculture and natural environment. It brought suffering to more than one generation of Vietnamese and tens of thousands of those who actually participated in the U.S. military adventure in Indochina.

The United States is responsible for starting the largest chemical war in human history. It wishes to continue this war on an ever greater scale by using more modern and sophisticated means. It has cynically flouted the 1925 Geneva Protocol. The U.S. administration has therefore no right to moralize on this subject from any platform.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry rejects these unfounded accusations and demands that the United States and Beijing, which takes the same line, cease their smear campaign against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the statement stresses.

KAMPUCHEA MARKS 'VICTORY OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM'

LD171320 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Apr, TASS -- The successes achieved by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in all spheres in the past three years attest to the correctness of the general line advanced by the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin said here at a meeting on the occasion of the day of victory over U.S. imperialism. He said these successes have become possible, first of all, due to selfless efforts of the Kampuchean people, its patriotism, due to assistance and support from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the assistance and support based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The speaker said that on April 17 the Kampuchean people observes the day of victory over U.S. imperialism and its placemen. As a result of a prolonged and bloody struggle the patriotic forces won the victory in 1975 and the prospects of peaceful and happy future opened to the Kampuchean people. But traitors of the motherland, Beijing puppets -- Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphang -- appropriated the gains of the revolution and started implementing the policy of genocide with regard to the Kampuchean population.

On January 7, 1979 under the banners of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea the Kampuchean people overthrew the hated Pol Pot clique and under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the council of the front achieved great successes in all spheres. The processes taking place in the People's Republic of Kampuchea are irreversible.

The enemies of the Kampuchean people are trying to stir up the so-called "Kampuchean problem" in order to turn Kampuchea into a seat of war in Indochina. So the Kampuchean people are in for prolonged struggle so as to overcome numerous difficulties and win the final victory.

Within the next few years we must restore the economy in accordance with the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin said. For instance, agricultural workers this year must plant 1.8 million hectares of fields to rice and other crops, increase considerably the number of cattle. Further efforts should be taken to restore the industry.

The speaker pointed out that the People's Republic of Kampuchea declares for the establishment of peace, friendship and cooperation with South-East Asian countries and for solving all problems with ASEAN countries in a peaceful way, without outside interference in order to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and equality in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the region. At the same time, the People's Republic of Kampuchea condemns interference in its internal affairs by ASEAN countries, above all by Thailand and Singapore, which with the backing of Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists are trying to create obstacles to the development of the Kampuchean revolution.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea condemns intrigues of U.S. imperialism aimed at building up the production of strategic armaments, including the latest decision of the U.S. administration to produce new types of chemical weapons, which constitutes a serious threat to world peace.

We fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at ending the arms race, Heng Samrin said in conclusion.

REPORT ON THAI POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ATTITUDES

PM201037 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 April, the Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 under the heading "Capital on the Canals" an 1,800-word "Thailand Reportage" from Bangkok by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko, who notes "signs of mounting resistance to attempts to impose on Bangkok the leading role in knocking together an antipopular 'coalition' directed against the People's Republic of Kampuchea". Despite pressure from abroad, Kovalenko writes, there is a growing understanding that "all aggravated questions in relations among the region's states must be resolved with the aid of dialogue with the countries in Indochina."

Kovalenko goes on to discuss the Thai economic situation, including the effect of the Western recession on Thailand's economy and Thai dissatisfaction with the "U.S. and Japanese trade policy, which is dealing a heavy blow to the Thai economy."

Having traced the history of Soviet-Thai relations, Kovalenko quotes Thai businessmen's favorable views of trade with the Soviet Union and notes that the 1970 trade agreement between the two countries "gave a powerful impetus to the development of bilateral economic relations." Thai-Soviet cooperation is "angering" Washington, however, and "the local press, reflecting the opinion of business circles, has written indignantly of the U.S. administration's attempts to force Bangkok to associate itself with the 'sanctions' against the Soviet Union and Poland." Many Thais, Kovalenko asserts, realize that "the White House strategists in the grips of a sanctions-mania are concerned least of all for the destiny of ordinary Thais."

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST FOR VISIT

LD210954 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Apr, TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, has arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation was met at the airport by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and other officials.

COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD202326 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr, TASS -- Guiding themselves by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make their contribution to the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the name of unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, says a communique on the results of the visit of Petr Mladenov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to Poland. In the course of his visit he was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The document stresses that any sanctions used by the United States and certain NATO countries against Poland and the Soviet Union constitute an attempt at torpedoing the peaceful structure of international relations and a threat to European security. The sides stated that all the plans to overthrow socialism in Poland were doomed to fail.

Poland and Bulgaria voiced concern over the deteriorating international situation because of the escalation of the arms race by the United States and NATO, their course of confrontation and their striving to tip the balance of forces. The sides expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and Vienna would help strengthen security in Europe and promote progress towards disarmament.

In this context Poland and Bulgaria spoke highly of the new Soviet initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on limiting nuclear medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The communique stresses that the sides are resolved to continue extending the dialogue with all countries on the principles of equality and nonintervention in internal affairs and in the interests of peace and cooperation among nations.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH FRIENDSHIP TREATY OBSERVED

Jaruzelski-Shitikov Meeting

LD210820 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society lead by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

The delegation is staying here on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation between the USSR and the PPR.

During a cordial conversation the two sides stressed the importance of the activities of friendship societies in strengthening and developing friendship and fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland.

Gromyko, Czyrek Exchange

LD201712 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Republics and the Polish People's Republic. In the messages both sides stress the great significance of the treaty as the firm foundation of the Soviet-Polish allied relations, as a significant factor of peace and stability, inviolability of the frontiers and the post-war arrangement in Europe.

Bratchenko Remarks

LD202040 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- The whole of the post-war history of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland convincingly demonstrates the viability and importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries, Boris Bratchenko, minister of the coal industry of the USSR, said at a public meeting devoted to the 37th anniversary of the treaty.

Friendship between the two countries has been tempered in keen class battles against the same enemy, he said. Its further development is an unbreakable basis of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Soviet people closely follow the political situation in Poland and are giving moral and economic support to the fraternal nation, Bratchenko said.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship. The leader of the delegation, Zygmunt Chuszcza, deputy minister of education and pedagogy of the Polish People's Republic, said that Poland has been, is and will continue to be a close friend of the Soviet Union and a firm and dependable link of the entire socialist community.

History has demonstrated on more than one occasion, Zygmunt Chuszcza said, how important the establishment of goodneighbourly, friendly relations with the USSR has been to our national interests. The saying, "a friend in need is a friend indeed," should be rephrased to say that friends helping one to get out of need are ever truer friends. The Soviet Union is precisely such a friend.

The head of the delegation said that the Soviet Union has not only supported Poland with extra supplies of raw materials, machinery and food but also given it moral assistance in the struggle it is waging on the international scene for its honour and dignity.

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON SOVIET AID

PM201101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent O. Losoto under the general heading "Fraternal Papers: A Topical Theme": "A Permanent Landmark"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Enterprises of the shipbuilding and automobile construction industry have been more successful than the others in stabilizing production, TRYBUNA LUDU writes today.

Having collaborated for many years with Soviet partners, they are in a favorable situation and most of them are not dependent on imports from Western countries.

The help the Soviet Union is giving Poland, the paper continues, and the utilization of Soviet industrial raw material and semifinished materials enables hundreds of Polish enterprises to operate normally. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members must be further expanded and deepened. Poland can overcome the current difficulties. The close link with the socialist countries should be a permanent landmark in the development of our country's national economy, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

KULIKOV HEADS USSR-HUNGARIAN MILITARY EXERCISES

Meeting With Lazar

LD192012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of Warsaw Pact countries, who is leading the joint command staff exercises of the Soviet and Hungarian armies' staffs. The meeting was held in a sincere and comradely atmosphere.

End of Exercises

LD202102 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 Apr, TASS -- As is reported by the MTI news agency, joint military staff exercises ended on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. Token units of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army, which participated in the exercises, demonstrated high training, cohesion, mutual understanding, the ability to correctly act and precisely orient themselves in the complicated tactical situation. The commanders and the staffs showed good training in commanding the units. Reliable cooperation was organized in the course of the exercises. The exercises were commanded by the commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARY'S 1945 LIBERATION MARKED

Ivanov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM201251 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by S. Ivanov pegged to Hungarian liberation day: "Traditions of Fraternity"]

[Text] For nearly 150 years the massive granite lions have slumbered on the tall stone pillars at the entrance to the chain bridge in the very heart of the Hungarian capital. These mute witnesses of the past have been signed by the flames of many wars and revolutions. And they remember the hot spring of 1945 when the warriors of the Soviet Army waged heavy and bloody battles to liberate the Hungarian land from fascism. And they were at their posts 4 April 1945 when the Soviet forces destroyed the remnants of the fascist grouping in Hungary.

It is 37 years since that memorable date. During that period the country's external appearance has changed fundamentally, its industrial potential has increased considerably and the working people's living standard has improved. During the period of socialist building the country's national income has almost sextupled, industrial production has increased more than 13 times over, Hungarian agriculture has been put on an industrial footing and over one-half of Hungarian families have moved into new apartments.

Today the Hungarian people are greeting the glorious anniversary of the liberation of their motherland from fascism as a new, socialist Hungary, closely united around their militant vanguard, the MSZMP, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and in international solidarity with all the forces waging a struggle for national liberation, progress, socialism and world peace.

Hungarian working people are now involved in implementing the historic decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress which expressed full support for the party's political and economic policy and stressed the colossal significance of strong international ties between Hungary and the world's first socialist state, the main buttress of peace and progress -- the Soviet Union.

Hungarian working people cherish and are developing the revolutionary traditions of many years of friendship with the USSR. The appeal issued some years ago by the metallurgical workers and machine builders of "Red Csepel" to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new labor achievements made a wide impact abroad. Dozens of enterprises supported the proposal by the Budapest textile workers to mount a labor vigil in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and ensure ahead-of-schedule and high-quality fulfillment of pledges in accordance with the plan for supplies of products "Made in Hungary" to Soviet customers. And the worker collectives kept their word.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's major foreign trade partner. In accordance with contracts the USSR supplies Hungary with raw materials, machinery and industrial equipment. In turn, Hungary specializes in deliveries of finished products, principally: electronic equipment, food and light industry articles and agricultural products.

Considerable successes have also been achieved by the republic's agricultural workers. In recent years cooperation with the USSR in that sphere has been given new impetus. At the moment Hungarian specialists are collaborating in the construction of large poultry farms in the USSR, two of which are already operating. Hungarian and Soviet livestock workers are carrying out interesting developments in the sphere of cattle and poultry breeding. Various types of mineral fertilizers obtained from raw material imported from the USSR are being successfully used in Hungarian cooperatives and on state farms. By constantly developing cooperation with our country, Hungarian agricultural workers have been able to raise it to a qualitatively new level. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the positive experience of Hungarian agricultural cooperatives and enterprises in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

In greeting the joyous festival of liberation, Hungarian working people are clearly aware of the vast achievements that are within the power of a people who have embarked on the path of socialist development and are marching toward the attainment of lofty goals in the united family of fraternal socialist countries.

Grishin Message

PM200933 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolom, have sent a greetings telegram to Comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepevolgyi, chairman of Budapest City Council Executive Committee. The telegram contains the following:

On behalf of Moscow's Communists and working people, the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom heartily congratulate Budapest MSZMP city committee and city council and all the inhabitants of Hungary's capital on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Muscovites are sincerely happy at the remarkable successes achieved in past years by the Hungarian people under the MSZMP's leadership in all spheres of the country's social and economic life and take a fraternal pride in the great contribution made by the Budapest city party organization and the working people of Hungary's capital to building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

We greatly appreciate the fruitful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Budapest and are confident that they will continue to strengthen and broaden to the benefit of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

On the national holiday we wish you, the Communists and all working people of the Hungarian capital, new achievements in resolving the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress and in the struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism's great ideas.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S LJUBICIC

Smirnov Talk, Other Activities

Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia at 1600 GMT on 20 April carries a report on the Kremlin meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov and SFRY Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic that repeats the TASS English and Moscow Domestic Service item subheaded "Meeting With Tikhonov" in the 20 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, and adds the following:

Comrade Ljubicic was received today by Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They had a conversation held in a working and friendly atmosphere.

The SFRY federal secretary for national defense also laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. He paid homage with 1 minute of silence to the founder of the world's first socialist state. The visitor also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and thus paid homage to the Soviet soldiers who died in the struggle against fascism, for freedom and happiness of the people.

The ceremony was attended on the Soviet side by Army Gen Alexandr Altunin, head of civil defense and USSR deputy minister of defense; Army General Petr Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District, the troops of which have been decorated with the Order of Lenin; and other military leaders. A company of Moscow Garrison troops formed a guard of honor and a military band played the two countries' national anthems.

Departure for Tashkent

LD210826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Army General Comrade Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the republic's federal secretary for national defense today left Moscow for Tashkent. He has been in our country on an official visit on the invitation of the Soviet Government. The guest was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and other officials.

SFRY PANEL HAILS DEVELOPING TRADE WITH USSR

PM201001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from Yu. Romanov "The World Today" feature: "SFRY-USSR: Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] The cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the sphere of the economy, science and technology is developing successfully, noted the participants in a session of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Belgrade.

The favorable development of the cooperation between the two countries is shown by the constantly growing trade turnover, which was over \$6.6 billion last year. The session participants made a high assessment of the level that has been reached in economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which is developing on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage. In particular, the Soviet-Yugoslav agreement on economic and technical cooperation in constructing and reconstructing industrial and other facilities in the SFRY is being successfully implemented. The session noted that Soviet-Yugoslav trade turnover this year is to top \$7 billion, TASS reports.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON LCY PLENUM, UPCOMING CONGRESS

PM200957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TASS) -- An LCY Central Committee plenum was held here today. It decided to convene the 12th LCY Congress 26-29 June this year in Belgrade and approved the congress agenda. The plenum also examined a draft resolution, "The LCY's Role and Tasks in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and for the Country's Material and Social Progress," which will be submitted for discussion by the congress.

D. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that Yugoslavia has lately achieved tangible results in the development of productive forces and in the spheres of education, science, culture and public health.

In addition, the speaker noted, in the period under review the country has encountered a number of economic problems which have been particularly exacerbated by the unfavorable state of the world economy. The 12th LCY Congress is to adopt a resolute course toward overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings and toward implementing dynamic economic development. This can only be achieved by improving labor productivity and social production efficiency and by all-around savings of materials and funds. This, the speaker said, is our chief reserve. Communists must set an example in this.

There is no room in the LCY for views alien to socialist society, the speaker continued. It is necessary to constantly strengthen party unity on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and to wage an uncompromising struggle against petit bourgeois and nationalist trends and against attempts to undermine the revolutionary gains. By consistently implementing these principles the LCY will continue to enhance its leading ideopolitical role in Yugoslav society.

TRUD DESCRIBES SHALAYEV ARRIVAL IN PRAGUE

PM200953 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by unnamed TRUD special correspondent under the general heading: "To Attend the Congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Apr -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev arrived in the CSSR capital today. It was greeted at Prague Airport by K. Hoffmann, chairman of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council, secretaries of the Central Council and other officials. A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, was in the welcoming party.

MOSCOW SCORES UPCOMING NATO MANEUVERS IN FRG

PM201003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report from Yu. Romanov "The World Today" feature: "NATO Provocative Maneuvers"]

[Text] REUTER reports from NATO headquarters in Brussels that maneuvers of the so-called "mobile forces" of six North Atlantic bloc countries will be held in May or FRG territory under the code name "Ardent Ground-82."

These forces were created in 1960 in the atmosphere of war psychosis unleashed by the NATO military and of a campaign of threats against the socialist countries. Since then "mobile forces" exercises have always been used by the West's propaganda departments as a convenient pretext for fueling anti-Soviet hysteria.

PRAVDA VIEWS FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO JAPAN

LD210656 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The visit of President Francois Mitterrand of France to Japan is far from living up to the hopes which were pinned on it, the Paris press unanimously admits. PRAVDA's correspondent in Paris Yuriy Kharlanov stresses. "The meetings and talks held by Francois Mitterrand in Tokyo," the newspaper LES ECHOS points out, "have practically failed to make any progress in the settlement of the package of problems, which accumulated in the relations between the two countries."

Main attention at the talks was devoted to the question of economic relations, Yuriy Kharlanov writes. The Japanese export offensive into the Western market has also affected France. Over the past ten years the French deficit in trade with Japan dramatically increased to reach now almost 10,000 million francs. A source of special concern is the fact that Japanese competition both in the home and foreign market is a serious impediment to the development of the key French industries, on which the French Government stakes -- electronics, manufacture of computers and machine building. At the same time the Japanese market is closed to many French products, because of customs and other restrictions.

Francois Mitterrand put all of these questions to his Japanese partners, the commentary stresses. But none of them has been finally settled. "The French were only promised that Japan would purchase from them 20 helicopters. They were also told that customs tariffs on cognac would be lowered and they would be allowed to import flour for buns and rolls into Japan."

The commentary notes the failure of the second aim of the visit -- to try to persuade Tokyo that during the summit talks of the leading seven capitalist countries in June this year Japan should take a stand closer to that of Western Europe than of the United States on problems of economic international relations. And albeit on some issues, for example, as far as the inflated bank rates in the USA are concerned the stands of Paris and Tokyo are close, nevertheless the Japanese partners evaded giving any specific promises on that issue.

FINNISH PRESIDENT WELCOMES SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

LD211128 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Apr, TASS -- The President of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, welcomed the readiness of the Soviet Union to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting, as expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his reply to a question of PRAVDA's correspondent. Such a meeting will mean, M. Koivisto stressed in an interview with the Swedish telegraphic bureau, that both sides are willing to demonstrate the seriousness of their intentions concerning an improvement of the international situation. Finland, for its part, is prepared to be the country where such a meeting would be held, as was suggested by Leonid Brezhnev. The most important of all is the question of preventing a worsening of the international climate and the task of a gradual improvement of relations between countries.

PRAVDA EXAMINES TENSE SITUATION IN LEBANON

PM211011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 5

[Special correspondents P. Demchenko and R. Moseyev dispatch: "The Situation Heats Up"]

[Text] Beirut, 15 Apr -- Lebanon is in a state of anxious expectation these days. Anti-aircraft guns pointing skyward and large-caliber machineguns can be seen time and again along the highway leading south out of Beirut. Pillboxes of sandbags and blocks of stone have been constructed on the hills abutting the road.

"A strike might be made against our country at any moment," Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told us. "Israeli units have been moved up to the border, and they are maneuvering and being concentrated first in one place, then another. An attack could be made not only on southern Lebanon but on Palestinian camps situated in other parts of the country."

The reality of the threats issuing from Tel Aviv is taken exceptionally seriously here. This is why the Lebanese Government informed the Soviet Union, the United States, Arab countries and the United Nations of this.

As an Information Ministry spokesman told us, Israeli troops are in a state of constant readiness, threatening to invade southern Lebanon. They have made this threat repeatedly in recent years. Now, however, the threat of an Israeli invasion is assuming an especially dangerous scale. Detachments of Israeli marine commandos, landing ships and helicopters have appeared in the small city of Nahariyya, not far from the Lebanese-Israeli border. An Israeli troop concentration has also been noted in another region, roughly at the point where the borders of Syria, Lebanon and Israel meet. Here Israeli aircraft have increased the frequency of reconnaissance flights, which always precedes aggressive sorties.

It is no coincidence that both these regions have been chosen to prepare an attack. The point is that UN subunits are stationed for 30-40 km along the border from the sea deep into Lebanese territory. An attack on Lebanon across the disposition of UN posts is attended by international complications. Israel evidently intends to act in roundabout ways. One of them is to land air and naval forces north of the line separating the warring sides and then invade the eastern part of the country. There there is quite a wide corridor between the mountain chain of Jabal ash-Shaykh (Hermon) and the UN posts. Israeli units, whose strength, according to press assessments, is as much as two divisions, have been drawn up there.

Part of this corridor on Lebanese territory is controlled by former Lebanese Army Major Haddad, who cooperates with Israel. Near an old hilltop fortress preserved from the times of the Crusaders, detachments of the Palestine resistance have fortified their position, and a little further the Lebanese national patriotic forces have done likewise. There is no regular Lebanese Army in the country's southern regions. As for the Syrian Army units stationed in Lebanon under the flag of the inter-Arab force, they occupy positions further north, guarding the Beirut-Damascus road, the approaches to the Lebanese capital and some of its districts.

The Lebanese figures with whom we have talked recently believe that the aggression prepared by Israel may pursue two aims. First, to strike at the positions and camps of the Palestine resistance movement and the country's national patriotic forces. Here, of course, as before, the peaceful population would be the chief victim. Second, the aggression, by all accounts, could also be directed against the troops of Syria, which takes a staunch anti-Israeli and anti-imperialist stand and does not intend to renounce its primordial territory, the Golan Heights.

The situation which has arisen is not only causing alarm in Lebanon. We recently visited Jordan. The leaders of that country, as our conversations in Amman showed, do not rule out surprise Israeli air attacks on Jordanian Army positions in order to break the Jordanian Government's resistance to the so-called Camp David process and to force Jordan to join in realizing the American plans in the Near East. In short, so Arab countries believe, Israel is pursuing extremely crafty and dangerous designs.

Let us point out that both in Jordan and here, in Lebanon, the period up to 25 April is named as the most likely time for invasion.

Why?

On 25 April, as is known, the last Israeli troops are due to leave the Sinai Peninsula occupied in 1967 on the basis of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Cairo had to pay a tremendous price for that agreement on both the national and the international plane. That deal was paid for in betrayal of the pan-Arab cause and disregard of Egypt's national interests. In the end As-Sadat paid with his life for the national humiliation to which he subjected his people.

Some things are now changing in Cairo, but for the time being it is difficult to determine the scale and extent of these changes. One thing is clear, however -- there is no longer an As-Sadat obedient to Washington. And in this situation, so Mahmud ash-Sharif, chief editor of the leading Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR, believes, Tel Aviv is in a hurry to obtain "compensation" for the withdrawal from Sinai before 25 April -- "compensation" which would firmly chain Egypt to the Camp David process, continuing to embroil it with the Arab world. This could be a strike against the Palestine resistance movement and the occupation of southern Lebanon, a raid on the Syrian positions situated in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley or, finally, the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan populated by Palestinians.

Other moves are possible, too. The results of the struggle waged within Israel's ruling circles themselves have now come to the surface. Reports are coming in that Israel might delay its departure from Sinai, start up endless haggling with Egypt and thus keep it for a long time on a leash. In Tel Aviv the most extreme stand on this question is taken by Prime Minister Begin, Defense Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Shamir.

Tel Aviv reckons that a particularly favorable situation has now been created for implementing Zionist plans. In the international arena world public attention is focused on the Anglo-Argentine conflict. As for U.S. support, there is no doubt about it: In the end, under any circumstances, Washington always excuses and covers up any aggressive escapade, any anti-Arab sally by the Israeli military.

At the same time Washington is clearly alarmed at the development of the Near East situation. It is hard to predict the consequences of a possible explosion. Events are not developing in accordance with the scenario written at Camp David. In this situation the No 2 man at the State Department, W. Stoessel, has been sent on an urgent trip to the Near East. No, he is not going as a peacemaker, as Washington tries to assure us. The purpose of his trip is different: at all cost to prevent Israel's flagrant actions from creating a breach in relations between the United States and Cairo. If Israel refuses to make a complete withdrawal from Sinai, so Egyptian journalists told us, the criticism which has already begun in Egypt of As-Sadat's policy will intensify. The United States itself loses nothing from Israel's departure: The Israeli occupation will be replaced by an American one.

Washington and Tel Aviv are very alarmed at one more important circumstance. Despite the profound disagreements now reigning in the Arab world, the Arabs' mass demonstrations against American policy and the Israeli occupation have increased in frequency.

There have been disturbances for several months in the Golan Heights, since the Knesset announced their annexation. Demonstrations, rallies and strikes by Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have assumed an unprecedented mass scale and are developing into skirmishes with the Israeli gendarmerie. And these actions are supported by Arabs in Israel itself as well as by those Arab countries which Washington regards as its allies.

But let us return to Lebanon's troubled everyday life. Here Palestinian detachments, units of the national patriotic forces and Syrian troops have all been placed in a state of combat readiness. The Israeli attack, if it happens, will not pass with impunity for the aggressors.

In short, the situation is inflamed to the limit. Israel is playing with fire. The United States, which maintains a so-called "special relationship" with the aggressors, is concerned both with preserving this relationship and with strengthening its influence in the Arab world.

However, you cannot sit for long on two chairs. The wave of Arab indignation against Israel is turning against the United States. "No to Camp David" and "No to surrender" are slogans of the day throughout the Near East.

IRAN: USSR APOLOGIZES FOR BORDER INTRUSION

GF201632 Karachi DAWN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] London, 15 Apr -- The Soviet Union has apologised to the Iranian Government for an incursion into Iran by Soviet and Afghan troops earlier this month, Iran's minister of Islamic guidance (information) said today. The minister, Hojjat ol-Eslan 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah, told a press conference at the Iranian Embassy in London that the border incident has been a mistake.

On April 6, Soviet and Afghan troops intruded three miles (five km) into Iran at the point where the borders of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan meet. Authoritative sources said at the time that 50 Afghan mujahideen had been killed and an Afghan Government helicopter gunship shot down during the battle.

Hojjat ol-Eslan 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah did not explain how and when the Soviet authorities had apologised for the border incursion carried out by Soviet troops pursuing Afghan mujahideen into Iran. The battle was never reported by Iran's official media, but parliamentary sources in Tehran told REUTERS a government delegation had gone to the eastern Iranian province of Baluchistan to investigate the incident.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL REVEALS QOTBZADEH PLOT

LD201706 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Apr, TASS -- Chairman of the Islamic Military Revolutionary Court Hojjat ol-Eslam Mamadi Reyshari said, addressing a press conference here, that former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and an organization of monarchist terrorist groupings were planning to overthrow the government of the Islamic Republic. The plotters, M. Reyshari said, were in direct contact with the U.S. CIA and Israeli secret services, which supplied them with weapons and everything necessary for subversive operations. Representatives of feudal, religious and bourgeois circles, as well as army officers took part in the plot.

The U.S. CIA, Israel and members of the family of the former Iranian shah bear the main responsibility for the conspiracy, Mamadi Reyshari stressed.

Organizer of the uncovered anti-government coup Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke on Iranian television. He admitted that to achieve his aims he had been in contact with representatives of some religious circles and a part of army officers. According to Qotbzadeh, the plotters were planning to shell and blow up the residence of Ayatollah Khomeyni. A special group had been formed to carry out this design. The first stage of the coup was to be completed with the liquidation of representatives of the country's supreme leadership.

USSR STAND AT UN DEBATE ON PALESTINE CITED

LD201300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Report by TASS correspondent E. Menkes]

[Excerpts] New York, 20 Apr (TASS) -- The UN General Assembly extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question resumes its work here today. It was first convoked in 1980. The forum's work is being resumed in connection with a recent decision by the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries at ministerial level.

R.S. Ovchinnikov, the Soviet representative, stated: It is quite clear that the latest events are another consequence of the Israeli occupiers continuing to lord it over Arab territory and a result of the policy of terror and violence which has been elevated to the rank of Israeli state policy. Equal responsibility falls upon Israel's patrons across the Atlantic, whose aid and support allow it to hold others' territories under the yoke of occupation. It is precisely this aid from the United States, which has openly assumed the role of Tel Aviv's strategic ally, which gives Israel the possibility and the means to implement in the Near East its expansionist schemes in relation to the Arab territories, to encroach upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring states, and, finally, to unashamedly ignore the will of the international community.

As for the American representative, he was essentially unable to reply to any of the numerous accusations made against the United States in the course of the session. Unstinting in its efforts, the United States is attempting for the second week in succession to shield Israel by threatening yet again to use its right of veto in the voting on the draft resolution which has been prepared by the Arab countries.

USSR SUPPORTS CALLS IN UN FOR ISOLATING ISRAEL

LD211054 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 21 Apr, TASS -- The establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is hampered by the aggressive expansionist policy pursued by Israel vis-a-vis the Arab states and peoples, and the support of this policy by the United States. This is pointed out in the Soviet Union's answer to the UN secretary general as regards the stand on Israel. The answers of the UN member-countries and international organizations on that issue have been collected into a special report, which was issued here by the UN General Secretariat.

The Soviet Union's answer recalls that proceeding from its principled course the USSR has ended since 1967 every economic, financial and technical cooperation with Israel, has broken off diplomatic relations with it. The USSR invariably declares for a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement and considers to be well-founded the calls by the UN General Assembly for a full isolation of Israel.

It is indicative that the United States is not to be found among the countries which sent their answers to the UN secretary general.

ISRAEL CP'S VILNER COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENT

PM200821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Rebuffing the Policy of Expansion"]

[Text] Rome, 13 Apr -- The elimination of the Palestinian resistance movement and the overthrow of the anti-imperialist, progressive regime in Syria -- those are the main tasks in the strategic program of the present Israeli Government's aggressive policy, Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, stated in an interview for the Israeli newspaper ZO HADEREKH. Implementation of this program is planned in two main directions.

First it planned to weaken the Palestinians' struggle against the occupiers, eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement leadership on the territory of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and impose on the Palestinian Arabs of notorious so-called "administrative autonomy" regime which is intended to consolidate the effective annexation of those lands.

The second direction of Tel Aviv's aggressive intrigues, M. Vilner said, is to unleash new, large-scale aggression against Lebanon and occupy the country's capital in order to hand over control of the city in the future to conservative forces, as was done with the region now in the hands of south Lebanese separatists.

According to the designs of Israel's Zionist leadership, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee went on to note, the war must also lead to the expulsion of 700,000-800,000 West Bank Palestinians from their native lands, which is directed ultimately at the implementation of one of the fundamental slogans of Zionism: obtaining a "land without a people" for settlement and illegal "assimilation" by Israeli settlers.

Touching on prospects for achieving a lasting, just peace in the region, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee noted that this is impossible without the equal participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. Here the Israeli Communist leader stressed the important role of the USSR's consistent peace-loving policy in preserving peace in the Near East.

In conclusion M. Vilner stated that the elimination of the occupation of Arab lands and the establishment of peace accord with Israel's vital interests.

YAR MILITARY EDUCATION DELEGATION TOURS USSR

PM201049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic Armed Forces moral orientation directorate headed by Maj Ahmad Husayn al-'Uqayli, deputy chief of the directorate, was in the Soviet Union 6 through 12 April 1982 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Yemeni delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and with the training of political worker cadres at the V.I. Lenin Political Academy.

In the Red Banner Belorussian Military District the Yemeni guests continued to learn about the experience of political work in the Soviet Army. They visited the district's political directorate and a formation's political section, met with political workers in a military unit and subunits and learned about the personnel's life. At the Minsk Higher Combined Arms Military Political School the members of the delegation were told in detail about the principles of training and education of political worker cadres.

The Yemeni guests visited sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow and Minsk.

On 12 April the delegation was received by Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of political work in the army and navy and other questions of interest to both sides were discussed.

COMPARISON ON REAGAN TOUR, CARIBBEAN PLAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 April publishes on page 5 the Ognev commentary carried by Moscow Domestic Service which appears in the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1. The version in PRAVDA is found to differ as follows:

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...is to contribute to the stabilization and flourishing of these countries.

The last sentence of the last paragraph, "More and more solidarity...and its proteges," is omitted in the PRAVDA version.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEXICO

OW201429 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] At the invitation of the Mexican National Congress a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow today for an official and friendly visit to Mexico.

Comrade Kuzentsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials saw the delegation off at the airport.

RUMORS SPREAD OF BREZHNEV DEATH ON 16 OR 17 APR

NC211322 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Alarming rumours were sweeping this capital city today that President Leonid Brezhnev died last Friday or Saturday. They started amongst foreigners here but have seeped down to ordinary Soviet citizens.

Mr Brezhnev, who is 75, has not been seen in public since he returned from a tiring visit to Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, on March 25. Officially he has since been on a "winter vacation" which was "normal at this time of year" according to a statement to the press made by Soviet Acamedician Nikolay Blokhin. But not a single photograph of Mr Brezhnev has been shown on Soviet television, or published in newspapers, since then. However, by tradition he is required to attend a formal ceremony tomorrow at 5 pm in the Kremlin to commemorate the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

Although Mr Brezhnev is not physically evident, he was quoted on Sunday, in the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA, answering a proposal by President Ronald Reagan for a summit meeting next October.

NEW TADZHIKISTAN CP FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

LD201156 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Dushanbe, 20 Apr, TASS -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan has elected Rakhman Nabiyev as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that Soviet republic. He worked as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tadzhikistan.

CHIEF EDITOR OF WORLD MARXIST REVIEW DIES

LD191844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 92

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee announces with deep sorrow that Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the Journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW died on 16 April at the age of 61 after a serious illness.

The obituary, which is signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, points out that in responsible posts in the editorial offices of Soviet newspapers, the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, and particularly as the chief editor of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW -- the theoretical and informational journal of the communist and workers' parties -- Zarodov, together with representatives of other fraternal parties, did much for the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas, for informing the communist parties of each other's experience and of their activities, and for the defence of the theoretical foundations and principles of scientific communism and proletarian internationalism. The bright memory of Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in our hearts.

The profound knowledge of international problems, the party principledness, great industriousness, the feeling of fellowship and collectivism which have always been characteristic of Zarodov have earned him well-deserved prestige and the respect of all who knew him. He headed the editorial board of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW since 1968.

The obituary was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, other Soviet party and state figures, the directors of scientific institutions, and by prominent journalists.

BELORUSSIAN ACTIVISTS ASSESS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD202130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting of Belorussian party economic activists has been held in Minsk devoted to progress in the fulfillment of socialist obligations by the republic's workers. The report by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches by others noted that competition in Belorussia for the successful fulfillment of the tasks proposed by the 26th party congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum has received a wide scope. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Minsk Party Obkom in the development of socialist competition and in increasing its efficiency in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, it was said at the meeting, requires that everything be done for the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations. It was stressed that it is necessary to accelerate the rate of mechanization of labor-intensive processes, cut losses in working time and introduce the brigade form of labor organization on a wider scale.

KIRGIZ CP PLENUM DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL TASKS

PM161355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Frunze, 8 Apr, TASS -- The tasks of the republican party organization arising out of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Trade Union Congress and the celebrations in Tashkent were discussed at today's Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum. The report was delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS WORK IN YEREVAN

LD202138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee today reviewed organizational political work by the party's Yerevan city committee in mobilizing the labor collectives to fulfill the planned tasks and socialist obligations based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev contained in his speech to the 17th Trade Union Congress and in speeches at the festivities in Tashkent. The report by the first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Demirchyan, and the speeches by other speakers stressed that one of the most important directions of the activity of party organizations in the capital is to encourage the working people to work efficiently and creatively. Participants in the plenum critically reviewed the situation at major building sites and projects nearing completion.

UZBEKISTAN ESTABLISHES NEW OBLAST, RAYON

Navoi Oblast

LD211132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Summary] A new oblast has been formed in Uzbekistan. In accordance with a decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium it is to be named after the Uzbek poet Navoi. Navoi Oblast will mainly cover areas of the Kyzyl-Kum Desert and its center will be the town of Navoi.

Uchkudukskiy Rayon

WA151430 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 March published on page 3 a 100-word decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the formation of the Uchkudukskiy Rayon within Bukharskiy Oblast with the city of Uchkuduk as its center. Uchkudukskiy Rayon will include the villages of Mingbulak, Altyntay, Buzdungi and 40 Years of Uzbekistan.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD JOURNALISTS' MEETING

WA131120 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "A Meeting With Journalists"]

[Text] An important role is assigned the mass information and propaganda media in the accomplishment of the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th party congress. The press, television and radio represent a powerful ideological weapon and a daily political tribune of the party.

The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of measures in recent years to increase the effectiveness of press material and reinforce the physical plant of the newspapers, television and radio. A precise system geared to a further increase in the ideological-theoretical training of journalist personnel and an improvement in briefing workers of the press has taken shape in the Leningrad party organization.

A meeting was held in the Smolnyy between G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and leaders of the Leningrad organization of the USSR Union of Journalists; oblast, city, rayon and large-circulation newspaper editors; central newspaper correspondents; and delegates to the Fifth USSR Congress of Journalists.

In the discussion, G.V. Romanov dwelt on the main tasks of economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan, in whose realization the information media have been assigned an important place. There was emphasis on the great significance of the extensive dissemination of progressive experience for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in production outlays and economies in all types of resources.

It is the duty of party journalists to be always in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, to conduct propaganda of the Soviet way of life and the achievements of the socialist society persistently and persuasively, inculcate profound communist conviction and struggle against all negative phenomena and for a strengthening of discipline and organization.

Particularly big tasks confront the journalist collectives on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Helping the party organizations inculcate in the working people, primarily the young people, a spirit of patriotism, civic spirit and internationalism, portraying extensively the intensity of socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the glorious jubilee and making every article really effective, striking and interesting -- these questions should now be at the forefront in the activity of each editorial office and each journalist.

A.K. Varsobin, chairman of the board of the Leningrad organization of the USSR Union of Journalists, described the progress of the preparations for the journalists' congress and the plans of the editorial collectives for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and for suitably greeting the USSR's 60th anniversary.

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR JAN-MAR 1982 REPORTED

PM201437 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16 Apr 82, Signed to Press
12 Apr 82 p 18

[Unattributed review of livestock figures for January-March: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-March 1982.

The period of indoor maintenance of livestock on kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units is at an end. Livestock raisers have made a great effort in difficult wintering conditions to prevent a reduction in the number of animals and a drop in productivity. As a result of the prudent expenditure of fodder resources and good preparations of fodder prior to administering it many farms have obtained an increase in the number of livestock and poultry and an increase in the production of meat, milk and other items.

I. Livestock Raising Output

In January-March 1982 the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained the following results for the output of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Mar 1982	Jan-Mar 1982 as percentage of Jan-Mar 1981
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons	3,940	99
including:		
cattle	2,487	98
hogs	924	96
sheep and goats	103	107
poultry	426	110
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	11,957	96
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	423	95
Hen eggs obtained -- millions	11,910	102
Average egg yield per hen	50	100

Farms in a number of republics increased meat production compared with the same period last year. Output was raised by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Armenia, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. However, in the country as a whole meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was somewhat down in January-March 1982. The gross milk yield was 4 percent lower than in January-March last year. At the same time, dairy farm workers in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and Armenia achieved an increase in production.

Egg production increased by 235 million units in the aforementioned period compared with January-March 1981. There were increases on farms in nine republics, excluding Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	Purchased in Jan-Mar 1982	Jan-Mar 1982 as percentage of Jan-Mar 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	3,911	99.2
Milk -- thousand tons	9,894	98
Eggs -- millions	11,590	103

Sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-March 1982 were about the same as in the corresponding period last year. The average weight of cattle sold by farms was 354 kg. The average hog weight was 99 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down 179,000 tons. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya, Orenburgskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Kurskaya, Tyumenskaya, Tomskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, and Kemerovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and other oblasts increased sales of these products.

Sales of eggs to the state in January-March 1982 rose by 362 million compared with January-March 1981. The biggest increases in purchases were on farms in Uzbekistan, Georgia and Tadzhikistan. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaliningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, Bryanskaya, Chitinskaya, Yaroslvsкая, Omskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Pskovskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

Jan-Mar 1982 as percentage of Jan-Mar 1981

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99	96	102	99.2	98	103
RSFSR	99.9	96	102	100.7	98	104
Including:						
Non-Chernozem Zone						
Ukraine	99.8	97	104	100.6	99.6	105
Belorussia	97	94	101	96	94	102
Uzbekistan	100.6	105	103	101	121	103
Kazakhstan	111	105	110	109	108	112
Georgia	86	92	99.1	84	94	100.4
Azerbaijan	105	92	105	103	96	108
Lithuania	112	102	100.8	113	99.7	101
Moldavia	96	98	106	110	125	103
Latvia	148	87	98	151	86	98
Kirgizia	94	91	99	94	90	100.1
Tadzhikistan	92	101	94	110	102	98
Armenia	103	98	108	103	103	107
Turkmenia	107	100.2	103	107	101	103
Estonia	109	98	98	104	108	100.5
	92	83	99	91	87	101

Moreover, procurement organizations purchased 204,000 tons of milk and 101,000 tons of livestock from the populations' personal plots in January-March 1982.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 April 1982 there were 92.6 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 359,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 29.8 million cows -- an increase of 123,000. There were 54.1 million hogs. Sheep and goats numbered 135.1 million. Poultry numbered 706.9 million -- an increase of 17 million.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics apart from the RSFSR, Georgia and Armenia. There was a reduction in the number of cattle on farms in Bashkiria, Chuvashia, Udmurtia, Primorskiy Kray and Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Ryazanskaya, Volgogradskaya and a number of other oblasts. At the same time, farms in the Karelskaya, Kalmytskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's and Orenburgskaya, Vladimirskaia, Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts increased their livestock population.

The number of hogs increased in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in six union republics, the exceptions being the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia and Estonia. The number of hogs increased in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vologodskaya, Murmanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaia, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's.

At the same time, farms in Novgorodskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Lipetskaya, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Sakhalinskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy, Altayskiy and Primorskiy Krays and the Maryyskaya, Chuvashskaya, Tatarskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's saw a reduction in the hog population.

The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia. There was a substantial drop in numbers of sheep and goats on farms in the following areas of the RSFSR: Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and the Maryyskaya, Chuvashskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's.

Poultry numbers increased on farms in 11 union republics, the exceptions being Moldavia, Latvia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Having embarked on nationwide competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, livestock unit workers are seeking to improve the sector's efficiency, to better exploit existing reserves and potential and to boost livestock productivity. It is their duty to ensure the sector's dynamic development and increase its efficiency. In every oblast and rayon there are examples of intensive livestock raising. It is necessary to study in depth and persistently propagandize this experience, ensure its introduction and develop more widespread socialist competition for an increase in the output and an improvement in the quality of livestock unit products.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTION PREVIEWED

LD201432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the comprehensive development of agriculture in areas of Siberia, the Far East and in Kurganskaya Oblast.

The resolution notes that the further growth of industrial and construction potential in this zone is leading to a significant increase in the population, and this urgently requires the accelerated development of agriculture in order that the requirements of the population for potatoes, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat should be satisfied basically through local produce.

In order to resolve this task, the appropriate bodies are invited to elaborate and implement a system of measures to be directed at improving the fertility of the soil, the level of arable farming and livestock raising, and the efficiency of production and at transforming villages and hamlets into well-appointed settlements.

The creation of highly intensive agricultural zones specializing in the production of potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk and other produce is envisaged near large towns and industrial centers and also in the areas of dam construction.

The resolution stresses that scientifically based crop rotations must be assimilated, a system of protecting agricultural soil must be introduced and the use of reclaimed lands must be improved.

Steps are outlined for the radical and accelerated development of fodder crops and raising the productivity of meadows and pasture land.

Livestock raising will be further developed. It will be put on an industrial footing reconstructing existing farms, constructing livestock raising complexes with the necessary fodder and ensuring the integrated mechanization and automation of production processes.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution draws special attention to increasing production of grain and to a growth in the procurement of hard and strong varieties of wheat and pulse crops. Measures are being adopted for a considerable increase in the production of vegetables in protected soil. Horticulture will be further developed.

The resolution defines measures for further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture in Siberia, the Far East and Kurganskaya Oblast. Almost R20.5 billion of capital investment have been allocated for the development of the branch for the complex of work over the 5-year period. The increase of supplies of tractors, combines, load carrying vehicles and mineral fertilizers to agriculture in this zone is envisaged. The level of work mechanization is being significantly raised in plant breeding, livestock raising and fodder production. Steps are being taken to strengthen the material and technical base of scientific research establishments. New enterprises will be constructed and existing ones will be modernized and expanded in the flour milling, groats and combined feed industry, as will grain elevators, enterprises in the food industry, production capacities for making meat and milk produce and refrigerators.

Special attention is drawn by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to the implementation of a series of steps to recruit cadres for the farms and also for a radical improvement in the social and economic living conditions for the rural population of Siberia, the Far East and Kurganskaya Oblast.

The construction of residential housing, schools, institutions for children, clubs, and houses of culture and hospitals is being expanded. New roads with hard surfaces are to be constructed for general use and for use within kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Everyday services will be improved for the rural population, and trade in rural areas will be improved.

The resolution outlines other measures directed at the complex development of agriculture in areas of Siberia, the Far East and Kurganskaya Oblast.

The text of the resolution will be published in the newspapers tomorrow.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20 APRIL REPORTED

LD210226 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Sowing in south Kazakhstan is ending; almost 2.5 million hectares have been allocated to corn in the republic. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in the south and southeastern rayons of Gorkovskaya Oblast have started sowing early spring grain and pulse crops. The area under early spring crops exceeds 600,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

Mass corn sowing has begun in Odessakaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, 250,000 hectares have been sown to corn. This has been completed in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast and almost completed in Tashkentskaya, Mamanganskaya and Andizhanskaya Oblasts. The target is 2 million tons of corn this year. (1300 GMT)

In southern Kazakhstan, sowing of cereals has been completed in the plains of Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts, as has sowing of sugar beet and cotton. (1750 GMT)

Corn sowing in Stavropol'skiy Kray has begun; almost 60,000 hectares are planned. (1800 GMT)

Sowing of cotton and sunflower is in progress in Primorskiy Kray. (2000 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON MID-APRIL CROP STATUS

PM201631 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva report under rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory, the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees higher than the long-term average. The highest daytime temperatures -- 20-26 degrees -- were recorded in the north Caucasus, the Crimea, Moldavia and Carpathian areas of the Ukraine. There were 1-3 days of rain. As of 10 April snow cover persisted northeast of a line linking Riga, Torzhok, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk and Uralsk.

In most areas of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and in the north Caucasus, and at the end of the 10-day period in the south Central-Chernozem Region, the soil had reached a state of soft workability. The conditions for sowing early summer grain crops were most favorable there. The soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm fluctuated between 8 and 13 degrees. Growth resumed in winter grain crops and grasses in the Baltic republics. The south of the Northwest Region and Central Region, in the Central Chernozem Region and in the middle Volga Region south of Saratov. Winter wheat is tillering in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Moldavia and the lower Volga; stem extension has begun in early-sown crops. In the south of the USSR's European territory the grass shoots are between 3 cm and 8 cm high.

The buds of fruit trees and berry bushes were swelling. The first leaves are opening on fruit crops in the Ukraine (southern and western regions), Moldavia, Krasnodarskiy Kray and in places in the North Caucasus.

The weather became warmer in the Transcaucasus Republics. There was rain, which hampered the sowing work. Apricot trees blossomed in certain valleys in the Transcaucasus. Winter crops are tillering and winter wheat in Azerbaijan has reached the stem extension stage.

The weather also became warmer in arable farming regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan. In most regions of the northern half of Kazakhstan and the south of east Siberia there is no snow in the fields and the top layer of the soil is thawing and drying out. The thickest snow cover (up to 30 cm) persists only in the north of west Siberia.

Growth has resumed in winter crops in south Semipalatinskaya Oblast, in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, in south Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast and the Buryatskaya ASSR. The weather was warm and dry in the Far East. In south Primorskiy Kray grasses began to grow and their condition is good and satisfactory after the wintering period.

In the Central Asian republics and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan the weather was considerably warmer compared with the previous 10 days. The maximum air temperature in the second half of the 10-day period reached 25-30 degrees. Stem extension began in early-sown winter wheat in south Chirkentskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts and in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan. In Chirkentskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts alfalfa was 11-25 cm high and in most regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, where intensive stem growth was underway, it was 25-35 and in places up to 45 cm high. Apple trees came into blossom, cherry and sweet cherry trees are in blossom, and apricot trees are finishing blossoming in south Turkmenia and Uzbekistan.

CSA REPORTS ON SOWING PROCESS IN RSFSR

LD202302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has summarized the data on the progresses of sowing in the republic. Commenting on the statistics, Sepan Filipovich Borshch, member of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium, noted that at present there are 4.5 million hectares devoted to early crops, as in previous years at this point. Sowing is already in progress in Novgorodskaya and Paskovskaya Oblasts and selectively in Kaliningradskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts. Mass sowing has begun everywhere in the Central Chernozem Zone on the lower Volga. All early crops are fully distributed in the North Caucasus. Here work is now going on on plantations allocated to sunflowers, grain, potatoes and vegetables. The winter crops have wintered well. However, at the beginning of April the chemical industry had not supplied a sufficient amount of nitrogen fertiliser for an area of approximately 2 million hectares.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FARMING MINISTER

PM200757 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13, March 1982, signed to press 22 March 1982 carries on page 2, under the headline "Developing the Country's Fruit and Vegetable Complex," a 2,200-word unattributed interview with N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming. Kozlov states that his ministry was created "on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev." He then details the local organizational structure of ministry enterprises, outlines measures to improve the safekeeping of produce by constructing local storage facilities and notes the need to improve the work of sales outlets and to ensure "extensive and reliable contacts" with other ministries.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON CULTIVATION -- Cotton planting is still in progress in Chardzhouskaya, Maryyskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts. Yesterday cottongrowers of these oblasts planted cotton over 29,392 hectares. 5.8 percent of the annual plan. Turkmen cottongrowers have planted cotton over 431.573 hectares of land to date, 85.3 percent of the annual plan. Chardzhouskaya Oblast has planted cotton over 7,921 hectares; Maryyskaya Oblast, 192,046 hectares and Tashauzskaya Oblast 72,656 hectares. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Apr 82 GF] Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts have planted cotton over 205,000 hectares and 100,000 hectares of land respectively to date. Yesterday Tashauzskaya Oblast cottongrowers planted cotton over (?10,500) hectares, 6.9 percent of the annual plan. Intensive work on cotton planting is in progress in the north of the republic. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Apr 82 GF]

TWO COSMOS EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED 21 APR

Cosmos-1351

LD211113 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1351, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has on board scientific apparatus for the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 93.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth -- 555 kilometres, minimum distance -- 349 kilometres, the orbit's inclination 50.7 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1352

LD211243 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1352 artificial satellite of the earth.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 90.2 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth - 383 kilometres, minimum distance - 216 kilometres, inclination of orbit - 70.4 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SCIENTIST URGES USE OF STEAM GAS TURBINE UNITS

PM200937 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April publishes on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences P. Poletavkin under the heading "Using Nuclear Fuel." Poletavkin notes the efficiency of steam gas turbine units for electricity generation as compared with conventional steam turbine units and urges their use at both thermal and nuclear power stations.

BRIEFS

NEW INSTITUTE FORMED -- Moscow, 18 Apr (TASS) -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports that a new institute has been created in Moscow -- the All-Union Research and Planning Institute for Problems of Assimilating the Continental Shelf. The main task of the institute is to prepare for the exploitation of deposits which have been discovered. In areas of shallow water, this means drawing up plans for the construction of dams, piers and artificial islands, and, at large-scale boreholes, of self-hoisting, floating and underwater technological equipment for the marine boring, exploitation and transport of oil and gas to dry land. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 18 Apr 82 LD]